

Tapes Reveal Marcos Plot Against Aquino



SOUTH AFRICAN WHITES MEET ANC — Mbeki Mbeki, left, of the African National Congress, greeted Frederik van Zyl Slabbert in Dakar. World Briefs, Page 2.

WASHINGTON — Former President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines plotted a military operation, scheduled to start Friday, to overthrow the government of his successor, Corason C. Aquino, and take her hostage, according to tape recordings made public here and in Manila.

The recordings, of a conversation between Mr. Marcos and a man posing as an arms dealer, prompted the Reagan administration to bar Mr. Marcos from leaving Hawaii, where he is living in exile, the State Department said.

In the recordings, made public Thursday, Mr. Marcos said: "I am going to land there, I don't care who opposes me."

According to the tapes, Mr. Marcos sought to buy tanks, anti-tank weapons, Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, recoilless rifles, grenade launchers, 50-caliber machine guns and 8,000 M-16 rifles, the standard infantry weapon of the U.S. Army.

The plot apparently never advanced very far because the people from whom Mr. Marcos was seeking to obtain financing and arms shared their information with the Philippine government, the U.S. Justice Department and the U.S. Congress.

The tapes were made public in Washington by the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific and in Manila by government officials.

In the Philippines, officials said Thursday that Mrs. Aquino knew of Mr. Marcos's plan as early as June 12.

Appearing unruffled, she said Thursday: "I am very pleased that this statement came about at this time that, again, rumors are circulating that Mr. Marcos and/or Mrs. Marcos are planning to return home. This should put these rumors to rest."

Brigadier General Luis Villa-Real said that when he learned of the plan last month, as Mrs. Aquino's chief intelligence officer, he alerted the navy to watch for unusual arm shipments.

He said that, according to the taped conversation, Mr. Marcos planned to use either Hong Kong or the South Pacific nation of Tonga as a launching place for the coup.

General Villa-Real said there were indications of coordination with Mr. Marcos's supporters in the Philippines who have been linked to destabilization moves there, including a recent series of bombings.

Information obtained by the U.S. congressional subcommittee indicated that Mr. Marcos's return was planned for Friday and that he hoped to link up with a 10,000-member force ready to support him in the Philippines.

President Ronald Reagan sent a letter to Mr. Marcos, and senior officials of the State and Justice departments visited him Monday and Tuesday, to tell him he had to stay on the island of Oahu unless he was fatally injured during a demonstration last month and lasted until midnight.



South Koreans attacking a bus during the violence in Kwangju on Thursday.

300,000 Join Demonstration in Seoul After Mourning the Death of a Student

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Opponents of the government showed their strength Thursday with perhaps the largest demonstration in South Korean history, followed by violent assaults on the Seoul City Hall and clashes with police on barricaded streets.

Estimates of the crowd varied, and grew as the day wore on, with most in the range of 300,000 to 500,000. Some leading Korean newspapers reported that as many as a million people turned out.

The protests began at 7 A.M. as a funeral march for a student who was fatally injured during a demonstration last month and lasted until midnight.

Thursday evening about 10,000 young people barricaded a mile-long stretch of a major six-lane road. They set a government car on fire and showered approaching riot policemen with bricks and gasoline bombs.

Earlier, demonstrators controlled the center of Seoul. They built bonfires, set a police vehicle on fire, smashed the doors and windows of the City Hall, invaded a small police station and seized the American and Japanese flags flying from an international hotel. The two flags were burned to wild applause from the crowd.

The size and severity of the demonstrations raised new questions about South Korea's political direction.

Last week, the government agreed to most opposition demands in the hope of ending accelerating protests. That checked the demonstrators for a while, but the protests Thursday suggested that the truce is over and that members of the opposition may press the attack even harder.

"We will continue to fight," H.L. Kim, a Korea University student, said while pausing during a round of stone-throwing. "We have no faith in the government, and we must form our own government."

On Thursday morning, the government restored the civil rights of 2,335 political offenders, including

North Shredded Until End

Destroyed Papers As Investigators Sought Evidence

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North testified Thursday that he shredded documents relating to his Iran-Contra activities even as top Justice Department officials worked in his presence to search for evidence.

"They were working on their projects. I was working on mine," Colonel North said as he acknowledged under cross-examination that he was destroying evidence until practically the moment he was dismissed by President Ronald Reagan.

Colonel North also testified that he took direction from William J.

For Colonel North, contra case came ahead of Congress and U.S. public. Page 3.

Casey, the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, personally misled Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, and conferred with Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, then the national security adviser, as he struggled last fall to protect President Reagan from political damage over the affair.

But Colonel North, 43, said his intention was merely to shield the president from domestic political damage. "I never imagined that we had done anything illegal" on the National Security Council staff in the affair, he said.

Describing the shredding, Colonel North said he took documents from his office to the shredding machine in the next room while Mr. Meese's investigators worked in his office. The shredder could be heard by Mr. Meese's men, but they never asked him to stop, he said.

Colonel North said that Mr. Casey knew all along of the diversion of Iranian arms sales proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels, or contra. But he said he concealed that fact when Mr. Meese questioned him on Nov. 23 as part of an inquiry into the Iran-contra affair.

The colonel said the deception was "part of the plan" to keep the affair hidden.

He also said he assured Admiral Poindexter, wrongly as it turned out, that he had destroyed all memos in his files relating to the diversion of profits.

And he described how Mr. Casey told him last fall that the time had come to begin destroying documents relating to the covert activities.

See INQUIRY, Page 2

Reagan Avoids Comment on North

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan tended to routine business Thursday at the White House while aides prohibited reporters from seeing him to ask questions about the testimony of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North at the Iran-contra hearings.

Mr. Reagan was described as too busy Thursday, as he was earlier in the week, to watch the televised congressional hearings. However, the chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Mr. Reagan had followed the hearings "very closely" through newspaper and television news accounts. "He's well aware of what's happening," Mr. Fitzwater said.

He Fitzwater said that there would be no photo sessions or other access to Mr. Reagan by reporters. On Wednesday, in New Britain, Connecticut, Mr. Reagan focused on his conservative economic policy in a speech to business and community leaders. He commented indirectly on the Iran-contra affair by denying that his visit was a "ploy" that was "cooked up to distract attention" from the hearings.

See HAWKE, Page 2

Kiosk

Chad Says Libya Masses Troops

PARIS (Reuters) — President Hissabé Habré of Chad said Thursday that Libya had massed about 10,000 troops in northern Chad in preparation for a possible offensive.

He said in a French radio interview that Libya had reinforced its positions in and around the disputed Aozou strip along the Chad-Libyan border.



Truman Capote is the subject for six biographers, including Jack Dunphy, his long-time companion. Page 9.

GENERAL NEWS

India ordered a curfew in part of New Delhi as mobs tried to set fire to Sikh temples, homes and businesses. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

The EC said trade legislation before the U.S. Congress would trigger retaliatory action if it were passed. Page 11.

Dow close: DOWN 12.76
The dollar in New York:
DM 2 Yen FF
1899 1.618 150.20 6.131

Iran Attacks Oil Tanker Operated by U.S. Firm

MANAMA, Bahrain — An Iranian gunboat attacked an American-operated tanker ship, with rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns Thursday in the northern Gulf off Kuwait, setting it on fire, magazine sources said.

The Peconic, a supertanker that is registered in Liberia and flies that country's flag, was hit late Thursday morning and radioed a distress signal to marine salvage offices, the sources said.

NO U.S. officials were reported to have been on board the tanker, which was carrying oil.

"We deplore and regret the attack," said the spokesman, Martin Fitzwater. Asked if there would be military retaliation, he said: "No."

U.S. oil prices rose above \$21 after the attack, to the highest level in 19 months. Page 11.

2 Jumbo Jets Nearly Collide Over Atlantic

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two jumbo jets with almost 600 people aboard came extremely close to colliding over the Atlantic Ocean this week, according to government and airline officials.

A government official said the two planes, both traveling westward from London at about 600 mph around midday Wednesday, were 500 feet (150 meters) apart when the crews realized what was happening, and may have missed a collision by as little as 100 feet.

One of the planes, a Delta Airlines Lockheed L-1011 bound for Cincinnati, was apparently about 60 miles (100 kilometers) off course when it passed beneath a Continental Airlines Boeing 747, bound for Newark, New Jersey, at about 31,000 feet (about 9,500 meters).

Officials at Delta said the Delta plane had passed less than 500 feet below the Continental craft.

Because there is no radar coverage allowing air controllers to watch the progress of flights over the ocean, trans-Atlantic airlines are assigned precise tracks and altitudes to keep them safely separated.

The three-engine Delta plane carrying 153 passengers and a crew of 10 or 11 and the four-engine Continental plane, carrying 399 passengers and a crew of 19, had both taken off from Gatwick Airport in London.

The Continental crew reported that the Delta plane passed just beneath it, flying from right to left, about three hours into the seven-hour flight.

William Berry, a Delta spokesman, said the Delta crew had reported it had been having "navigation instrument problems."

"The weather was clear, and it was not immediately known why neither crew had apparently seen the other plane until the incident."

We have no intention of retaliating.

When it was hit, the Peconic was about 60 miles (100 kilometers) southeast of Al Ahmadi, Kuwait's main oil terminal, where 11 Kuwait tankers are scheduled to arrive with U.S. Navy escorts later this month. The tankers are being registered in the United States.

Iran warned the United States on Thursday not to go ahead with the refueling plan.

The state-run Tehran radio said in a commentary mentioned in Cyprus that, by entering the Gulf, the United States was "entering quicksand that will have more dangerous consequences than the U.S. military ever experienced in Lebanon or Vietnam."

Maritime officials said the Peconic, operated by Universe Tankships Inc. of Delaware, was on its way to Kuwait to load 60,000 short tons (54,430 metric tons) of oil.

Tugboats were sent to help the Peconic, which according to

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Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia is seeking a third term for his Labor government in elections Saturday.

Voter Discontent Marks Hawke's 3d-Term Race

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SYDNEY — Prime Minister Bob Hawke appears on track to win an unprecedented third term for his Labor government in national elections Saturday. But there are signs that Australian voters are disenchanted with both major political parties.

Political and business leaders say that the campaigning for the elections has failed to focus adequately on economic problems or to prepare Australians for a declining standard of living.

The latest public opinion polls put Mr. Hawke's Labor Party ahead of the two main conservative opposition groups, the Liberal Party and the National Party, by 4 to 7 percentage points.

If these results reflect a country-wide voting pattern on Saturday, Labor is likely to increase its majority in the House of Representatives, the lower house of Australia's Federal Parliament.

When Parliament was dissolved for the early elections, Labor had 82 seats and the Liberal and National parties together had 66.

Should Mr. Hawke and his party win, it would be their third successive term in office. They won elections in March 1983 and in December 1984. No Labor administration since the end of World War II has managed to win three elections in a row.

But politicians from both the government and the opposition are privately concerned at the signs of voter disenchantment with the major parties.

The result, they say, could be a surge of support for a minor opposition party, the Democrats, that could again give it the balance of power.

See HAWKE, Page 2

A Swiss Myth Crumbles Zero Inflation Now a 'Grand Illusion'

By Thomas Netter
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — For most of the last dozen years or so, Switzerland's near-zero inflation has been as durable a part of the national legend as William Tell. Heidi and near-zero unemployment.

The most recent inflation data, released Wednesday, seem to bear out this ideal: According to the government, prices rose a mere 0.3 percent in June, and just 1.3 percent over the last 12 months.

So why have some car insurance policies risen by 5 to 7 percent since 1986, truck insurance rates by 13.4 to 16 percent and health insurance by 15 percent — and in extreme cases — 25 percent? Why are bus tickets in Geneva 15 percent more expensive this year than last? And why does a cup of black coffee that cost 1.8 Swiss francs last year now cost 2 francs, or 11 percent more?

People are beginning to wonder. The Tribune de Geneve, Geneva's afternoon daily, has posed the question a little testily, in a full-page article entitled "Zero Inflation in 1986: The Grand Illusion."

Scantiment seems to be growing here that like William Tell and Heidi, Switzerland's "zero inflation," is a pretty myth.

"The real inflation is perhaps at

about 3 percent now," says Marian Stepczynski, an economist and financial analyst who writes a column for several Swiss publications. "But it's there nevertheless."

Some say the discrepancy between the facts and the figures stems from the way the government totals up its data — by averaging price fluctuations in various categories. Others note that insurance and taxes, at least, aren't included in official inflation calculations. The common explanation is that while some prices — especially for food, rents, services and insurance — are edging up, the prices of petroleum, gasoline, diesel and heating oil plunged last year, canceling out the increases.

The government, at least, maintains that inflation remains virtually nil, even if the June figures are higher than the 0.3 percent inflation rate for all of last year, and the minus 0.1 percent disinflation rate recorded in November.

So who could complain about that? At lot of people, it seems.

"There seems to be a consensus that prices are going up, even though the inflation rate doesn't show it," said an official of the Swiss Federation of Consumers in Bern. "We tell them that with the

At Last, Shops That Meet the Need for Real English Shabbiness

By Mary Blume
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — God, it is well known, is an Englishman and one of His most decorative creations is the gentleman: well-brushed hair, excellent shoes, his superiority masked by diffident clothes and a careful air. The mixture is too subtle to imitate, but foreigners do try and try again.

"They try too hard and everything is too tight. They look too English, too perfect," says Ashley Lloyd-Jennings. The real Englishman has a slightly casual way of putting things together. It's perfectly acceptable to wear a shirt that's slightly frayed at the cuffs, or even at the collar.

It is also perfectly acceptable to wear suits belonging to deceased friends and relations, dead men's clothes as they are called. But in these socially mobile days not everyone has a pater who dressed in Savile Row, so in 1983 Lloyd-Jennings and Jeremy Hackett opened a shop on the unfashionable west end of King's Road, where they sold the best sort of used clothes and leather luggage. They were an immediate success.

Suddenly three more Hackett shops have sprung up in the area near Parsons Green, which, it is said, is fast becoming known as Hackett's Cross. The new shops sell a complete line of new clothing for men, everything from pajamas to polo breeches and panama hats (the right kind, with a ridge, or rollaway as it is technically called, down the center instead of a dent), all of it made in England and all of it firmly traditional in style.

Hackett has also opened a colonial outpost at Bergdorf Goodman in New York and recently took over Cordings, an ancient sportswear store in Piccadilly that pioneered the rubberized raincoat and for many years featured as its sole window display a tank of water in which stood a rubber boot.

The average Hackett customer is 35 years old, tends to shop on Saturdays wearing brown suede shoes with his jeans, and belongs to what might be called the hunting, fishing and shopping crowd. The clothes his customers choose, says Lloyd-Jennings, 42, are more a uniform than anything else. "I think the shop is an extension of school," he says. Public school, of course.

"Everyone who works in the shop is also from the same ilk. We have four Old Etonians, two from Gordonstoun, one from Marlborough, three or four from Stowe." Neither Hackett nor Lloyd-Jennings actually attended Eton but they do play tennis there with their shop hands and intend to open an Eton branch in October.

Traditionalists to the core, Hackett and Lloyd-Jennings will open an old-fashioned barbershop near Hackett's Cross at the end of this month: no stylists or blow-dries, just two middle-aged barbers trimming, lathering and slapping on hot towels. "There's a whole generation out there that has never had all that and will enjoy it," Lloyd-Jennings says. There will also be a special line of toiletries, ivory-handled toothbrushes, loafers and secondhand leather luggage. "It's really not done to arrive with a brand-new gun case or cartridge bag," Lloyd-Jennings says.

Many things are really not done, though foreigners keep doing them. A gentleman should not, for example, wear a button-down collar in town. He may wear one in the country under a sweater made of wool.

"Our type of customers don't wear silk shirts or cashmere sweaters. They may have a cashmere sweater that was given to them for Christmas but we're not cashmere sweater people."

Argyle socks are not worn in town, nor should suede shoes be worn with town suits except on weekends. Bowler hats are infra dig.

"If you see a bowler hat in the City the man is from Birmingham or Manchester or very possibly Amsterdam. We do sell bowlers about three or four times a year, when you have the big military parades and all the officers have to have their bowlers. They don't even wear them, so often they come into the secondhand shop the day before the parade and buy whatever size we have left."

What Americans call accents and the British call

See HACKETT, Page 5

India Imposes Curfew In Part of New Delhi as Mobs Attack Sikh Sites

By Sanjoy Hazarika

NEW DELHI—Indian authorities ordered a curfew Thursday in part of the capital after anti-Sikh violence spread to neighborhoods in the west of New Delhi where mobs sought to set fire to Sikh temples, homes and businesses.

A police spokesman said that at least 150 persons were detained there and elsewhere in the city in connection with the violence and described the situation as "tense but under control."

Indian troops were standing by to assist the local city administration but police officials said the army had not been called out. No injuries or fatalities were reported, he added. A curfew had previously been ordered in the old walled city of Delhi, where Hindu-Muslim tension has persisted for weeks.

It was the second consecutive day of anti-Sikh rioting in northern India, in which nine persons were killed. The rioting occurred during a work stoppage called by an opposition party to protest the massacres of 72 Hindu bus passengers in the region by Sikh terrorists this week.

However, the protests did not deter Sikh terrorists from killing 11 more persons in Punjab on Wednesday night and Thursday. More than 500 persons have died this year in such clashes.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi declared that he would not negotiate with the militants and vowed to crush terrorism. Mr. Gandhi said at a meeting here that peace would return to the Punjab "only if killing in the name of religion is put to an end," a news agency report said.

Indian soldiers were called out Wednesday to stop Hindu rioting during protests in six towns of Haryana state, which is between New Delhi and Punjab. A curfew was imposed at one of the towns. In addition, soldiers were summoned to assist local officials in two towns in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

The Indian capital was shut down by the work stoppage—the stock exchange was closed, buses canceled their services and schools gave their students a day off. Private offices and bazaars also were shuttered and traffic was light.

In Thursday's violence, the mobs attacked two Sikh temples, five homes and tried to set fire to several stores before the police dispersed them with tear gas and then ordered the curfew. Minor violence also was reported from two other suburbs before law enforcement officials curbed it.

Successful work stoppages were also reported from four cities in central and western India, and opposition leaders said they were going ahead with plans to hold similar ones at Bombay, India's commercial capital, Thursday and at least one other city.

The massacres this week stunned the country and prompted angry questioning of the competence of the nation's law enforcement agencies.

N.S. Saxena, a former member of the National Police Commission, said Thursday that Indians viewed the police as "a blatantly corrupt and partial force."

He said Indian policemen were poorly trained to deal with terrorist attacks and that officers were several times slower in answering crime calls than their counterparts in the West.

"We have reached that sad state in which nowhere in India—including Delhi—can the police prevent the terrorists from striking at targets of their choice," Mr. Saxena said.

This perception has changed the lives not only of political leaders threatened by terrorists but of many residents of this city. Some say they have stopped traveling late at night and others say they no longer take long evening walks. Influential families also hire security guards for receptions and weddings, even if these are held at hotels.

One incident that caused much resentment here was a terrorist attack on a birthday party last month in which five persons were killed. Residents said they called three police stations within minutes of the attack but that the police did not arrive for nearly one hour. Meanwhile, the attackers hijacked a car and shot nine others, including those in the car, before escaping.



Judge Cecil Margo, who led the investigation of the crash that killed Samora Machel.

Report Cites Crew Errors in Machel's Death

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG—A South African-led inquiry into an air crash in October that killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique found on Thursday that the plane's Soviet crew committed a series of errors and was to blame for the disaster.

Mr. Machel and 34 other persons died when the Tupolev aircraft crashed into a hillside just inside South Africa's border with Mozambique on a flight from Zambia to Maputo, the Mozambique capital.

The report said the crew failed to follow proper procedures for an instrument landing in darkness and cloudy weather.

"The crew appeared confused, bewildered," said Cecil Margo, a South African Supreme Court judge who headed the panel of six.

including members from other nations.

The report had already been criticized by Mozambique and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union said the account of the crew's errors was "totally ungrounded."

Mozambique has charged that South Africa installed a powerful decoy radio beacon to lure the aircraft off course. Judge Margo, at a news conference on the release of the report, rejected this.

ATTACK: Iran Fires on American-Operated Tanker

(Continued from Page 1)

out by a high-speed launch that caught up with the Peconic and "just opened fire."

Nine rocket-propelled grenades were fired, then the attackers reloaded and fired another nine, igniting a fire that was put out by the crew, he said.

The attack on the Peconic was apparently in retaliation for at least two Iraqi attacks this week on tankers near Kharg Island terminal in the Gulf's northern waters. Iran and Iraq, at war for almost seven years, have attacked more than 200 ships.

The official Iraqi News Agency reported earlier Thursday that Iraqi planes Wednesday night hit a tanker holding area east of Kharg, "scoring destructive hits after penetrating enemy air defenses."

It was the ninth raid on Iranian

tankers claimed by Iraq since June 20, when Iraq ended a 34-day lull in the so-called tanker war. Five of those raids have been independently confirmed.

Iran has retaliated with attacks on five merchant ships in the neutral southern waters of the Gulf.

Iraq had halted its raids in the Gulf after an Iraqi missile struck the U.S. frigate Stark on May 17, killing 37 servicemen.

The U.S. Navy has eight warships in or around the Gulf. The Reagan administration says those ships will protect the reflagged Kuwaiti tankers.

House Calls for Delay

The U.S. House of Representatives, voicing strong misgivings about a key element of President Reagan's Gulf policy, called Wednesday night for a 90-day delay of the administration's plan to give U.S. protection to Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf, The Washington Post reported.

The organization's secretary-general, Kenneth K.S. Dinkins of Ghana, asked about the U.S. representation at a high level of participation is desirable from all countries. He noted that the U.N. General Assembly's recommendation is that countries be represented at the ministerial level.

Diplomats say the Reagan administration's downgrading of the U.S. presence at the meeting, which lasts through the end of the month, reflects impatience with a U.N. organization that U.S. officials have frequently excused its abilities and that the developing world often has used as a platform for airing radical economic demands.

In particular, the administration contends that such issues as Third World debt and development needs, as well as coordination of economic policy, are best addressed in organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Many other Western nations also believe that the U.N. organization is limited in its effectiveness. But they contend nonetheless that it can play a useful role in maintaining a dialogue on economic issues and in trying to promote some degree of consensus on major issues.

"We've never claimed competence to take decisions on things like debt," Mr. Dinkins said Wednesday.

The U.S. moves against the organization are in line with the generally critical approach the Reagan administration has taken toward most U.N. bodies.

It has withdrawn from the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, asserting that that body has become a forum for anti-Western ideology. The United States also has withdrawn part of its contribution to other U.N. agencies and is demanding administrative changes.

The U.N. Conference on Trade and Development was set up by the U.N. General Assembly in 1964 to help Third World countries secure better access for their exports in the industrial world and to correct imbalances in the international economic system.

The 1983 conference in Belgrade ended in a virtual deadlock, with the industrial countries of the North rejecting demands by the developing South for a package of emergency economic measures to rescue them from a downturn that followed the second oil price shock.

At this year's meeting the developing countries, known collectively as the Group of 77, will present a new list of economic demands.

These include adoption of a long-term plan for stabilizing the price of raw materials, more generous debt relief and increased development aid.

A spokesman for the House subcommittee chairman, Stephen J. Solari, Democrat of New York, said that Mr. Hirschfeld's legal difficulties were "a concern to us."

But regarding the accusations against Mr. Marcos, there was "absolutely no question as to their authenticity in our minds," said the spokesman, Robert Hathaway.

Mr. Hirschfeld has done some legal work for Mr. Marcos but his chief claim is Sheikh Mohammed al-Fassi, a Saudi Arabian businessman.

Mr. Solari's spokesman said that tapes were made after Mr. Marcos sought a loan of \$18 million to \$25 million from Mr. Fassi.

After learning that Mr. Marcos wanted the loan to buy weapons, Mr. Hirschfeld introduced Mr. Chastain to Mr. Marcos as an arms dealer and arranged to tape more than three hours of their conversation May 21.

According to early reports, the tapes were made with the cooperation of the U.S. Justice Department. But Mr. Hirschfeld and Mr. Chastain said the department had declined to take part in the operation.

(WP, AP, Reuters)

DEATH NOTICE

ANNETTA HIMMELFARB, died in Washington, D.C., on July 4th, after a 2-year battle with cancer.

U.S. Reduces Its Presence At UN Trade Conference

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

GENEVA—The Reagan administration is downgrading its representation at a major conference of the world's rich and poor nations in what appears to be a further demonstration of its displeasure with the United Nations system and demands by Third World countries.

The meeting, a session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, opened Thursday. The organization is the principal world forum for debating North-South economic differences.

Among the world leaders who were expected to attend are President Francois Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway, as well as the World Bank president, Barber B. Conable Jr.

The U.S. delegation is headed by the deputy assistant secretary of state for international organizations, Dennis C. Goodman. At the last such conference, held in Belgrade in 1983, the U.S. delegation was led by a deputy secretary of state, Kenneth W. Dam.

Commenting on the lower level of U.S. representation at the conference this year, one U.S. official said: "It's intended to show contempt."

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Mr. Hirschfeld has done some legal work for Mr. Marcos but his chief claim is Sheikh Mohammed al-Fassi, a Saudi Arabian businessman.

Mr. Solari's spokesman said that tapes were made after Mr. Marcos sought a loan of \$18 million to \$25 million from Mr. Fassi.

After learning that Mr. Marcos wanted the loan to buy weapons, Mr. Hirschfeld introduced Mr. Chastain to Mr. Marcos as an arms dealer and arranged to tape more than three hours of their conversation May 21.

According to early reports, the tapes were made with the cooperation of the U.S. Justice Department. But Mr. Hirschfeld and Mr. Chastain said the department had declined to take part in the operation.

(WP, AP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

South Africa White Group Meets ANC

DAKAR, Senegal (Reuters)—A delegation of about 50 white South Africans expressed solidarity Thursday with members of the outlawed African National Congress in the crusade against apartheid.

At the opening of talks, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the South African group leader, and Thabo Mbeki, the publicity director of the African National Congress, the main underground movement fighting white minority rule in South Africa, shared a militant anti-apartheid platform.

Mr. Slabbert said the visit was largely informational. "We have come here not only to talk to our companions, but to find out more about the continent we live in," he said. "We do not see ourselves in a position to negotiate because we simply do not have the power." Mr. Slabbert, a former leader of the liberal white opposition in the South African Parliament, has been condemned by white South African rightists for courting what they call a terrorist organization.

The delegation includes liberal politicians, academics, writers and businessmen. Mr. Slabbert said he wanted them to share ideas with the African National Congress and "break out of the cocoon of ignorance." He added that "the ANC must have a role in a peaceful solution to South Africa's bitter racial conflict, although we have difficulty understanding some of the movement's ideologies and strategies."

Kurdish Rebels Slay 20 in Turkey

ANKARA (Reuters)—Kurdish insurgents killed 20 persons, 11 of them children, in two villages of southern Turkey on Wednesday night, hours after Prime Minister Turgut Ozal urged the rebels to give up their struggle, the Associated Press reported.

The semi-official Turkish news agency said separate groups of 20 to 25 rebels attacked the villages of Pockan, near Ildiz town, and Yavuz, near Midyat town, both in Mardin Province.

The killings occurred less than three weeks after the slaying of 30 people at Finisak village, also in Mardin.

Peres, Mubarak Discuss U.S. Proposal

GENEVA (Reuters)—Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, during about two hours of talks here Thursday, discussed a U.S. "working paper" outlining some elements of an international peace conference on the Middle East, Mr. Peres said.

"The fact that there is an American document reflecting various Israeli concerns is an achievement," Mr. Peres said. "We have no intention of rejecting it. We have no intention of accepting it. We have no intention of discussing it, but I am leaving with a sense of progress."

They agreed that Foreign Minister Ezer Weizman of Israel and Egyptian officials said the two main obstacles to calling an international conference on the Middle East were what role the Soviet Union should play and how the Palestinians should be represented.

Later Thursday, during a reception for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Mr. Mubarak said: "The Soviet Union must be part of an international conference because it is the second world power and could be a good guarantor."

At Least 50 Die in India Train Plunge

NEW DELHI (UPI)—At least 50 persons were killed and many were missing after 14 cars of a New Delhi-bound express train were derailed Thursday on flooded tracks and fell into a river in southern Andhra Pradesh state, the Press Trust of India said.

Many other passengers were unaccounted for and presumed trapped in cars in the riverbed, the agency said. Rescue workers said they thought 20 passengers were trapped in another car and an unknown number of passengers in cars they have been unable to reach.

The number of passengers was unknown. The train was derailed near Mancherial, about 670 miles (1,100 kilometers) south of New Delhi.

U.S. Halts Toshiba Shipping to Japan

WASHINGTON (Continued Dispatches)—Shipments from the United States to Toshiba Corp. of Japan have been curbed while the U.S. government checks its export policies, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

The U.S. Senate voted last week to restrict imports by Toshiba Corp. after its subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Co., was found to have illegally diverted high-technology equipment to the Soviet Union between 1982 and 1984 that enabled the Soviets to build nuclear submarines.

Toshiba Machine Corp., the Japanese company's U.S. subsidiary, had said it had no dealings with the U.S. government that enabled it to ship such technology to the Soviet Union without getting special permission each time. A Commerce Department spokesman said the general license had expired at the end of March and was renewed only until June 30. Paul Fippen, Toshiba's assistant commerce secretary, said Toshiba would seek a new license after U.S. officials had completed an audit, which should take about a month.

(AP, AFP)

For the Record

William W. Williams Jr., a U.S. appeals court judge in South Carolina, is under consideration to succeed William H. Webster as FBI director, a White House spokesman said Thursday.

In a diplomatic victory for Israel, a majority of former members of the U.N. War Crimes Commission now favor opening the commission's files on Nazi criminals to the public. U.N. officials said Wednesday. (NYT)

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Air Controllers Reject Offer

PARIS (Reuters)—Transport Minister Jacques Dougnages offered a plan on Thursday to end the 12-week dispute with French air traffic controllers, but union leaders walked out of a meeting with him after less than an hour, calling the plan a "provocation."

The unions said they would continue the brief early-morning stoppages they have carried out daily at French airports since April 21 in support of demands on pay and promotions.

The minister said at a news conference that he would propose to create a private air traffic control agency and offer existing controllers the choice of joining the new body or remaining in the public sector. The change would allow the government to offer increases in salary and pension to those choosing private status without risking the spread of the measure to other public sector enterprises.

Two ferries collided in fog on Long Island Sound in New York on Thursday, injuring at least 17 persons, two seriously. The North Star and the Cape Henlopen, both belonging to the Cross Sound Ferry Co., which makes regular runs between New Haven and Orient Point on the eastern tip of Long Island.

(UPI)

LEGEND: Zero-Inflation Myth Crumbling for Swiss

(Continued from Page 1)

fall in oil prices last year, left them some time for them to feel it. But they're impatient."

A Geneva nurse and mother of one who didn't want her name used thinks that sort of impatience is understandable. "It's just not true that there's no inflation in Switzerland. Prices may go up a little, but they're rising even so. The other day, a coffee cost me 20 centimes more."

But, then again, inflation is relative. In the dark days of 1974, during what is known now as "The First Oil Shock," prices in this country skyrocketed by 10 percent. And even that figure is the stuff of dreams in some developing countries, where the price of coffee or just about everything else might not go up a few centimes, but a few dozen or even a couple of hundred a year. In Yugoslavia and Argentina, annual inflation is running at around 100 percent, and in Brazil it has touched 1,000 percent.

Swiss inflation, while "structurally inclined" to increase a few percent in real terms each year, according to Mr. Supacynski, is a model that few nations can hope to match.

The people at the Swiss National Bank in Zurich, the central bank who keep inflation low, principally by their tight monetary policy, admit that inflation is a mile more than zero, but not really something to worry about—at least for now.

"Well, we never really had minus 0.1 inflation," said George Rich, the bank's chief economist. "But it's true that it did fall almost to zero at one point, and is now around 1 percent."

Mr. Rich says that this is the lowest the national bank would like to maintain, though it may well fall. He predicts a rising inflation rate this year, while the Union Bank of Switzerland projects inflation will hit 1.5 percent this year and then "skyrocket" to 2 percent in 1988.

Mr. Supacynski and Mr. Rich concur that prices for insurance and other services and products are going to keep climbing by more than 1 percent a year.

So does this mean economic disruption, declining confidence, emergency meetings of the government, rising tensions? Mr. Supacynski thinks not.

"Inflation isn't that big an issue now because the rate is still fairly low," he said.

That possible crisis point may be some way off, says the Union Bank analyst, who says inflation is

INQUIRY: North Shredded Evidence Until He Was Dismissed by Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

ty, and then for someone to step forward and take the fall. Mr. Casey died in May.

"He was concerned that the president not be damaged by it and I shared that view," Colonel North said.

Mr. Casey worried that someone senior in rank to Colonel North might have to become the scapegoat, and suggested Admiral Poindeux, Colonel North recalled.

Colonel North began the day's testimony by criticizing the joint Senate-House hearings as unfair and damaging to the national interest. He said congress must shoulder the blame for a "fickle, vacillating, unpredictable" policy toward the Nicaraguan rebels.

"Of one thing I am certain," he told the congressmen. "You will not investigate yourself in this matter."

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, the Hawaii Democrat who heads the Senate investigating committee, said the hearings were "neither pro nor anti-contra." He said they were focusing on "a flawed policymaking process," and added, "I would hope that in our questioning and in our responses we would keep that in mind."

Colonel North told Arthur L. Liman, counsel for the Senate investigators, that he was prepared to be a political scapegoat if the covert Iran-contra operation came unraveled, but not the fall guy for a criminal investigation.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said the possibility of a presidential pardon for Colonel North, in the event that he was tried and convicted for his role in the affair, had not been discussed. "It's never been addressed," Mr. Fitzwater said.

Reading an opening statement, Colonel North portrayed himself as a merely a staff officer during his six years with the National Security Council.

"I did not engage in fantasy that I was the president or vice president or cabinet member or even the director of the National Security Council," he said.

Colonel North is testifying under a congressional grant of limited immunity. He testified that he was telling the truth to the investigating panel, even when he was confronted with a compendium of his previously acknowledged lies and deceptions. He was asked by a House Republican counsel, George Van Cleve, how investigators could know he was not now "lying to protect your commander in chief"—President Reagan.

"I am not lying to protect anybody, counsel. I came here to tell the truth," the colonel replied, adding, "Some of it has been ugly for me."

Rather than focus on the administration, Colonel North said, Congress should look inward.

"I suggest to you that it is the Congress which must accept the blame in the Nicaragua freedom fighter matter. Plain and simple, you are to blame because of the fickle, vacillating, unpredictable, on-again, off-again policy toward the 'contra'."

In other testimony, Colonel North said he had great admiration for Amirun Nir, an Israeli official who accompanied him to Tehran in a secret 1986 negotiating session. "If he was fired because of my testimony I regret it," Colonel North said of Mr. Nir, who reportedly has been stripped of his authority as counterterrorism adviser.

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HAWKE

Covert Operations, Overt Lies

Congress and the Public Came Second to Contra Cause

By R.W. Apple Jr.
WASHINGTON — To the White House that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North has pictured during his testimony this week, the world was an arena for unrelenting ideological struggle, where seemingly major questions were never asked and where much of the rest of official Washington was seen as thoroughly trustworthy.

Colonel North portrayed himself as a main member of a little band of patriots which, despite immense obstacles, managed to keep alive the Nicaraguan insurgency. The band included pilots on clandestine missions; the director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, and a few private citizens.

They were effective, he testified, despite a bureaucracy that resisted their efforts, an executive branch that was full of critics of their tactics and a Congress that balked.

He expressed not the slightest regret at his role in overriding opposition. He conceded that he and other staff members at the White House had systematically lied to and misled committees of Congress trying to discover what was going on; that made him "uncomfortable," he said, but he did it again and again.

Colonel North said that without "a handful" of brave people working under his general direction who kept American aid flowing to the contra rebels in Nicaragua, the contra would have disappeared during the period when Congress had banned direct or indirect military aid to the rebels — when, as the colonel said, "the Congress didn't care." Then he apologized for the last phrase.

The burden of his testimony was that he and his "superiors" — whom he assumed at the time to



Colonel North and his wife, Betsy, on their way to Thursday's hearings. It was Mrs. North's first day in attendance.

include President Ronald Reagan — felt that American national security was at stake in the Nicaraguan operations, and that they were the sole competent judges as to what would best promote that security.

In the interest of furthering their policy, he suggested, it was legitimate to lie to Congress and the public.

In "a dangerous world," Colonel North said, there was no other way to operate. There were, he said, "lies and lies," and he implied that it was preferable to lie to Congress than to risk leaks.

That infuriated Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii and the chairman of the Senate investigative committee, who asserted that far more leaks had come from the executive branch of government than from Congress.

A particularly revealing exchange took place when Colonel North explained that the White House had tried to comply with the terms of the Boland amendment banning U.S. government involvement in providing military aid to the contra.

But, he said, he and his colleagues had found it "very hard" to live up to the law.

What he did not say was that they found it hard precisely because they were trying to find ways — through the use of private citizens acting as the government's best — to do what Congress had sought to prevent, because they considered the congressional view wrong.

In a sense, Colonel North's sharp exchanges with John W. Nields Jr., the House committee counsel who conducted the interrogation, represented another chapter in the prolonged struggle, which dates back at least to the mid-1960s, over who controls American foreign policy.

He argued, as have presidents and other presidential aides, that the executive branch is supreme. Mr. Nields argued that Congress had a role as well and that the public had to know what was going on so that it could make intelligent decisions in the nation's elections.

But Colonel North pushed the argument to its limits. He could not or would not say where his orders came from, except to talk vaguely about "my superiors."

And yet he pictured himself as a kind of martyr in the anti-Communist cause, who had given his all, who had even been prepared to swallow a poison pill if need be, and yet could not even arrange government protection for his wife and family when, by his account, they were the target of Arab terrorists.

The Marine spoke in the language of the zealot. Those allied with him in his cause were "patriots," "freedom fighters," people who could cut through the nagging concerns of the bureaucracy. Those who opposed him were dupes or incompetents or worse.

His world view and that of his colleagues, as he pictured it, allowed no room for honest differences of opinion on strategy, on tactics, on honor or propriety. He described a black-and-white world, a world of melodrama.

Did he ever ask specifically whether Mr. Reagan approved of what he was doing? Did he ask for an accounting of what had happened to the proceeds from the Iranian arms sales?

No, he told the committee, he did not, because he was confident of the people he was dealing with.

Casey's Associates Say

North Sounds Plausible On Genesis of Events

By Bob Woodward
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Officials and sources who worked with William J. Casey say that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North might have been right when he testified that the director of central intelligence was the guiding hand behind secret Iran-contra operations.

By Colonel North's account on Wednesday to the House and Senate committees investigating the Iran-contra affair, Mr. Casey was effectively his personal case officer from 1984, when the secret contra-supply operation took form, until early November 1986.

At that time, on the eve of public disclosure of the affair, Mr. Casey suggested that it was time to "get rid of things, clean things up."

The plan, the colonel said, was "almost drawn up" by Mr. Casey. Colonel North said that Mr. Casey had been fully informed about the plan, supported it and was "effusive" in praising it. Mr. Casey, he said, called the operation "the ultimate irony, the ultimate covert operation."

The colonel said he informed Mr. Casey in February 1986 of the diversion of profits to the contra.

The officials and sources who worked with Mr. Casey said Colonel North's description was consistent with Mr. Casey's fierce anti-Communism, his secretiveness as CIA director and his willingness to circumvent the normal government bureaucracy. Several of these sources also noted that Mr. Casey, who died in May, is a convenient cover and scapegoat for Colonel North.

Other person Colonel North identified as intimately familiar with his work for the contra was Admiral Arthur S. Moore Jr., who was assistant to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1983 until October 1985. Admiral Moore died of a heart attack in December.

Colonel North has acknowledged that he lied repeatedly — to the Iranians, to Congress and others — in what he deemed to be the higher national security interests of the United States and the need to achieve "plausible deniability" for the covert operations in which he was engaged.

Nonetheless, he has repeatedly insisted in two days of testimony that he is now telling the truth. Several of Mr. Casey's closest CIA associates said they could neither confirm nor refute Colonel North's claims.

An associate of Mr. Casey said, "There was never any way to tell everything Bill was up to."

Colonel North said Mr. Casey had a hand in many of his activities. For instance, he said, Mr. Casey suggested that he set up an "operational account" to handle cash expenditures to and for the contra, and provided the ledger in which he kept a record of every penny that went in and out.

This became the catch-all fund of \$175,000 for travel, payments to contra leaders and even, according to Colonel North, activities inside Nicaragua.

Colonel North, who ran this operation out of his third-floor office in the Old Executive Office Building, said "money was mailed from this account to addresses in Caracas, San José, Tegucigalpa, and San Salvador, among other places, to support activities inside Managua."

He insisted that the traveler's checks from this account that he cashed represented reimbursements of advances he contributed to the fund. The ledger he kept would verify that, Colonel North indicated, but he destroyed it at Mr. Casey's suggestion in early November 1986, just a day or two after the secret Iran arms sales were exposed publicly.

Colonel North quoted Mr. Casey as telling him, "Get rid of things. Get rid of that book because that book has in it the names of everybody, the addresses of everybody. Just get rid of it, clean things up."

"When he told me to do so," Colonel North testified, "I destroyed it."

He said that Mr. Casey functioned as the personnel manager of the secret contra-supply operation, recommending in 1984 that he enlist a retired air force major general, Richard V. Secord, to run key aspects of the operation outside the government and beyond the oversight of congressional intelligence committees.

General Secord previously testified that he did not meet Mr. Casey until 1985, but at their first meeting, Mr. Casey said he knew much

In Rallies and Radio Polls, Americans

Exclaim: 'We Love Ollie'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Nearly 100 people, chanting "We love Ollie," rallied at the state Capitol building in Utah in support of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, while thousands of other Americans called him a hero and a patriot as he testified on the Iran-contra affair.

"To many Americans, Ollie North is either the biggest hero in America or the biggest criminal," said Roger Meham of Sandy, Utah, during the demonstration Wednesday in Salt Lake City. "I think he's the biggest hero."

Some Americans voiced reservations about the former National Security Council aide as his testimony before a congressional investigating committee entered its third day.

But most of those participating in call-in shows on radio and television backed the 43-year-old marine officer.

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Thursday that the White House switchboard had been "deluged with more calls than normal" since Colonel North began testifying Tuesday, with about 2,000 people ex-

Mrs. Dukakis Puts Secret in the Open

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

BOSTON — When her husband found a bottle of her diet pills and confronted her in 1975, Kitty Dukakis told him she would stop using drugs. She tried but she could not. She just found better places to hide her pills.

In 1982, when Michael S. Dukakis found a receipt from a doctor for more diet pills and again asked his wife to stop, she knew she had to get professional help to break a habit that had become suffocating.

"I felt that everything I had ever done — every award or positive aspect of my life — had taken place as a result of amphetamines," she said as she sat in the book-filled living room of her home in suburban Brookline.

Mrs. Dukakis, 50, wife of the governor of Massachusetts who is now a Democratic presidential candidate, on Wednesday disclosed a painful secret she had kept for three decades: that she had been dependent on amphetamines for 26 years, until she entered a

treatment program and stopped using the drugs five years ago.

It was, even for a presidential campaign that has been shaped by personal disclosures and dark gossip, an extraordinary day.

She first told of her former habit while speaking at the Southwood Community Hospital in Norfolk, which was dedicating to Mrs. Dukakis its new unit for treatment of adolescent substance abuse.

As she talked, her husband, who is known for his reserve, cried.

"It was 1956," she told the hushed crowd. "I was 19 years old. I wasn't fat but, like many women then and now, I worried about my weight. I went to a doctor who prescribed amphetamines. Other doctors continued to prescribe them over the years. Twice I tried to quit."

"Michael didn't know. I was already taking the pills when I met him. Pills are easy to hide and I hid them. But above all, I didn't tell my husband because I knew if I did, I would have to confront my dependency. I would have to stop. I was afraid I couldn't stop."

Asked in an interview how she thought the public would accept her disclosure as she campaigned around the country for her husband at a time when the political landscape seems filled with squeaky-clean candidates, she said: "There isn't anybody who's plastic-perfect. That's a myth."

Although his campaign office was in turmoil for some time trying to decide how to handle Mrs. Dukakis's secret, a secret so tightly held that even many of the governor's closest aides were taken by surprise, the governor left the decision up to his wife.

Asserting that he was proud of his wife, the governor said, "Her condition, her ability to deal with this dependency has no relevance to my fitness to be a candidate."

"I don't think what Kitty has done today will hurt or help," he said. "Our lives are open books and so are those of our families. I personally think there is a line that candidates can and should draw for their own lives and those of their loved ones. But people ask questions at a time like this and I think the best policy is to be as straightforward as possible."

There were precedents, of course. The year after President Gerald R. Ford left the White House, his wife, Betty, admitted that she was undergoing treatment for alcohol and drug abuse. Joan Kennedy gave an account to McCall's Magazine in 1978 about her bout with alcoholism, the year before she reconciled with her husband, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, and campaigned with him.

Most political consultants seemed to think that, if handled properly, Mrs. Dukakis's past problem would not create difficulties for her husband's campaign.

"I would think that to the extent that anyone is paying attention to the presidential campaign, they would be impressed and respectful that someone would come forward like this," said a Democratic poll taker, Harrison Hickman.

Meanwhile, in the southwestern city of Kwangju, Mr. Lee's hometown, up to 200,000 people participated in a funeral procession.

Though nominally organized to mourn the death of Mr. Lee, the demonstrations Thursday were clearly focused on attacking the government. The demonstrators chanted "down with the dictatorship" and "down with America."

Head of Senate Judiciary Committee

Pledges to Lead Fight Against Bork

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., chairman of the Judiciary Committee and a Democratic presidential contender, has assured those opposing the nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court that he would lead the fight against Judge Bork's confirmation.

The remarks were made at a private meeting Wednesday called by Mr. Biden to convey his position to leaders of civil rights groups, who are marshaling for an all-out battle to defeat the nomination.

Peter F. Smith, a spokesman for the Judiciary Committee, confirmed that Mr. Biden "intends to oppose the nomination and to lead the effort against it in the Senate."

But the spokesman said the Delaware senator "does not plan to formally announce his opposition until he has a chance to spell out his

reasons in detail in a series of speeches, which he plans to begin next week."

The Judiciary Committee has jurisdiction over judicial nominations, and Mr. Biden announced Wednesday that hearings on the nomination would not begin until Sept. 15, always assuming that the court will have a vacancy when the next term begins on Oct. 5.

The announcement drew an immediate protest from committee Republicans, who have been pushing for a final vote on the nomination before the new term begins.

When told of the decision not to begin hearings until September, Martin Fitzwater, the chief White House spokesman, said, "We hope they will reconsider, because we would sure like to start the new term with a full court."

Mr. Biden's assurances that he would oppose the nomination represented an important shift by the

KOREA: 300,000 Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

Kim Dae Jung, one of the most prominent opposition leaders.

The move, one of the concessions announced last week, means that Mr. Kim apparently will be able to run for president in direct elections that the government has promised by February.

On Wednesday, the government released what it said was a majority of the political prisoners detained since President Chun Doo Hwan came to power in 1980.

The restoration of political rights to the dissidents, who had served sentences for a variety of offenses, and the release of 357 convicted dissidents Wednesday was the first important step toward fulfilling Mr. Chun's promise of amnesty for most political prisoners.

The day began with a huge march, almost a pageant, of several hundred thousand people mourning the death of Lee Han Yul, a university sophomore who died Sunday after he was hit in the head by a tear-gas grenade last month.

Local residents and foreign analysts said it appeared to be the biggest demonstration in South Korean history, rivaled only by the rallies in April 1960 that led to the resignation of President Syngman Rhee.

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U.S. Bars Using Soviet Launches

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. law prohibits the use of the Soviet Union's new commercial launching service to send into space satellites or other payloads that contain American technology, according to the State Department.

Companies in the United States have been advertising Soviet launch services as an alternative to the American space shuttle system.

The U.S. system has been out of

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July 24 - 25 - 26
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OPINION

Amid Thatcher Revolution, Lenin's Bust Seems Dustier

By A.M. Rosenthal

LONDON — In this city full of bookshops, perhaps the quaintest is the basement floor of a modern-looking store on Charing Cross Road. On the first floor there is the usual collection of novels, biographies, travel guides. But take the stairs down and suddenly, here is the world of radical kitsch.

On the shelves, the works of Marx and Lenin and the sayings of Che Guevara. Racks of sweatshirts demanding firm support for Nicaragua, Cuba, Angola; stacks of others emblazoned with Communist slogans — in Russian. Coffee

oward that Mrs. Thatcher has given to so many, cost them the election. And they know that if they are to avoid becoming entirely fossilized, they will have to spend the next few years not only fighting the prime minister, but finding a new sense of purpose.

Unemployment is high and poverty deep in many parts of the country. The prime of Wales seemed shocked the other day to discover shams in shining London. But Labor knows it needs more than the support of the unemployed or of the people on welfare to climb back into power. The election coordinator of the party now says that Labor has been negative, reactionary and defensive and that it should learn from Mrs. Thatcher's demands for radical change.

At 10 Downing Street, Mrs. Thatcher calmly goes on plotting revolution. She has carried out part of it already, stopping British socialism dead in its tracks. She has moved the country toward something that would seem neither revolutionary nor wildly conservative in the United States but was supposed to be forever dead in Britain: an expanding private economy with more and more participation by small investors and less and less government ownership.

It would be fairly difficult for most Democratic candidates in the United States to quarrel with most of Mrs. Thatcher's programs. But Labor socialism has seemed deeply built into British law and attitudes. In the sense that revolution means changing history by moving society in a different direction, Mrs. Thatcher is up there on the barricades.

She has two agendas. There is the public one that she and her opponents in Parliament will fight over: changes in the education system, local taxation and trade union rules that Labor says would weaken local government, where Labor tends to be strongest, and would transfer power to her government in London.

Since that is exactly what she intends to do — further weaken Labor and further strengthen the Conservatives — Mrs. Thatcher does not seem shocked at the accusation. She merely gives a bit more jolly at the opposition. But her friends say she also has a private agenda that she intends to carry out.

"She sensed trouble in the last few weeks before the election and secretly took control of the campaign from party officials into her own hands. Still, she was startled at the deep division shown toward her and her party in Scotland and in other parts of Britain."

Mrs. Thatcher will spend a lot more time and thought and a lot more money in those areas. She plans to run again, and by the time she does, she intends to win over a lot of the hard-core Labor vote. That will be Margaret Thatcher's second revolution, even though she does not have a hope of becoming a plastic until the end of the century.

—George Will, *Washington Post*

ON MY MIND

cups with "Nicaragua, No Pasaran" and bags of "frontline coffee" blended from Angolan, Tanzanian and Nicaraguan beans. Busts of Marx and Lenin and other heroes in plastic are for sale, and credit cards are accepted.

"Into-the-streets" leaflets are scattered about, and there are posters with fierce fists and bayonets. Taken all together, this is as frightening and politically significant in today's England as a show that dispense tea and scones. Rapid change, social movement and political action are indeed taking place in England. But they have nothing to do with the browsers in the radical basement or with the posters on the walls.

There is action in business boardrooms, where entrepreneurship and adventuresomeness are very much the style, complete with a few scandals. Across Britain, people who never owned a share of stock are buying a piece of the country, putting money into businesses once owned by the government but now turned over to public investment. At Heathrow Airport, the government hawks shares in British airports.

A month after their triumphing by Margaret Thatcher and the Conservative Party, the Labor Party and trade union officials are doing a lot of meeting and talking too, trying to figure out their future. Labor knows that the growing middle class, the sense of upward and

New Face for Labor?

LABOR's choice [is] somewhere between a shake-up and a bloodbath. Those who feared off voters by pushing the issues of race and sexuality to the forefront will be blamed by many party members anxious to find respectability.

But the party will also have to acknowledge that its problem is less one of image than of demographics. Can a renewed Labor Party emerge, capable of reaching the workers in declining industries, upwardly mobile consumers and the ravaged urban underclass? If not, Mrs. Thatcher may well realize her dream of remaining in power, like Queen Victoria, until the end of the century.

—George Will, *Washington Post*



Ben Franklin's front porch, Philadelphia, July 4, 1787.

Gannett's Savior

I was outraged to read of Allen H. Gannett's parody of the Last Supper (*USA Today: Road to Survival Littered With Lemons*, July 4).

For Mr. Gannett, chairman of Gannett Co., to do a crown of thorns, serve guests wine and unleavened bread and compare himself to "the crucified one" because of his corporate losses in 1984 is an insult to Christians and Jews. What Christ did for humanity, Mr. Gannett did as an egotistical manifestation of rage against an economic situation.

CLAIRE HALLER, Blue Jay, California.

Feeding India First

It is very disappointing to note the manner in which India carried out the effort of food supplies to the Tamil in northern Sri Lanka. (*Indian Planes Drop Supplies to Tamils*, June 5.)

Sri Lanka denies there is starvation or a shortage in the northern peninsula. Are the Indian authorities aware of the millions of starving in India who are roaming the streets, waiting for the banana skin of a tourist, or digging into dustbins in search of food? Sri Lanka has not come to that stage yet.

BRINDLEY FERNANDO, Paris.

Journalists Must Press Iraq

Regarding "In Iraq, Even the Weather Is a Secret, but News Gets Around" (June 3):

While admitting Iraq's singularly restrictive measures on the flow of information, Jim Hoagland allows that the authorities have designed "more polished, noncommittal information poli-

cies" for the benefit of U.S. journalists.

One wonders whether Mr. Hoagland have acted in a manner "contrary to his trust as president" and "subversive of constitutional government."

GART MEISEN-VEHRS, Lillehammer, Norway.

Ignoring Egyptian Needs

Regarding the report "Egypt Will Build a High-Tech U.S. Tank" (June 30):

Everybody who knows and loves Egypt and is aware of the sufferings of the "little man" there must be horrified by Washington's idea of burdening the country with a tank factory.

Why doesn't the United States apply the same expertise to improving the Egyptian economy that it is said to have applied to the Israeli economy? It is obvious that tank factories, like helicopter factories in Iran, do not contribute to the welfare of local citizens, nor to gratitude toward the United States.

F.A. WOLF, Offingen, West Germany.

Don't Knock All the MBAs

I was extremely troubled by the pervasive negative attitude in the article, "U.S. MBA Programs in Europe: Meeting a Need, but How Well?" (June 29).

During the interview with your reporter I was honest about the difficulties a new American MBA in Europe must overcome. I also pointed out the many educational advantages of quality American MBA programs in Europe. It is unfortunate that you chose to report primarily on the former.

I was quite surprised that nowhere in the article were there any comments from students enrolled in MBA pro-

grams. I assure you that in the University of Hartford's MBA program, both students and alumni feel they have received a rigorous, quality program. The companies that employ our graduates will reiterate that sentiment.

One must remember that American universities in Europe are no different from American schools in the United States. Some are better than others.

JAMES B. KURISH, Assistant Dean for International Programs, University of Hartford, Paris.

Some Welcome to France

Regarding "Be Nice to Foreigners," (*Traveler's Choice*, June 19):

I loved the woman in Rennes who walked a mile out of her way to help two lost souls find the hotel. I loved the people at the bar in Pontorson who showed me with pens when I lost mine. I loved the two old ladies who made sure we got off at the right stop in Normandy.

But I despised the man in the Tours train station who charged me twice for the bikes we rented and would not return my passport until I paid. (A long story.) I also despised the man at the Paris cafe who knew, after we pointed directly at the coffee ice cream, what we desired but brought us ice coffee instead and threatened to call the police unless we paid. I despise ice coffee.

I'm glad that the French have a new motto, "Welcome to France" but I think the animosity runs too deep to be remedied by a few posters. I would love to return to beautiful France. But for now, I'm afraid to.

PAULA F. PICKERING, Alexandria, Virginia.

Letters to the Editor

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

GENERAL NEWS

Knesset Upholds Definition of Jewry

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Parliament has narrowly rejected three bills aimed at redefining the official Israeli position on who is a Jew in a way that would have effectively denied the legitimacy of Reform and Conservative Judaism.

Votes on Wednesday by five Israeli Arab and one Druze member of the Knesset, or parliament, were critical in defeating 62-53, the most important of the three bills, which was an amendment to the Law of Return.

That law provides that any Jew in the world can come to Israel and obtain immediate citizenship. For the purposes of that law, the government defines a Jew as anyone born of a Jewish mother or converted to Judaism.

The defeated amendment, which was introduced by religious parties, would have added the words "converted to Judaism" according to the Halacha, or Jewish law.

Israel's state-appointed chief rabbi, who came from the Orthodox stream of Judaism, do not recognize Reform and Conservative rabbis as being authentic agents of Jewish law. If the amendment had passed, anyone converted by such rabbis would not have been consid-

ered a Jew in Israel or eligible for automatic citizenship.

The fact that the three bills were defeated by a combination of Labor and small leftist and Arab parties was viewed as a political blow to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Even though he carried out his part of a bargain with the religious parties, one of them, most likely Shas, a rigidly Orthodox one, may try to bring down his government in coming weeks.

Rabbi Richard Hirsch, head of the international Reform movement, said, "The critical role played by the Arab members of parliament in defeating these bills just points up how absurd it is that a secular parliament should be legislating on who is a Jew."

"What it came down to," Rabbi Hirsch said, "was six Arabs sitting in Jerusalem determining who is a Jew in New York, Melbourne, London and Johannesburg."

All three of the defeated bills were inspired by Israel's small religious parties and supported by the Likud bloc, led by Mr. Shamir.

Likud's backing was given in return for the smaller parties' support of Mr. Shamir against Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, the Labor Party leader, and his efforts to organize an international peace

conference on the Middle East or to overturn the government.

The 120-seat parliament also defeated, 69-40, a bill that would have pardoned the still-imprisoned Jewish terrorists who were involved in attacks on Palestinians in the West Bank in 1985. Eight of the original 28 terrorists are still in jail, three of them serving sentences for murdering Arabs.

In an unexpected move, Mr. Shamir voted in favor of the blanket pardon of the convicted terrorists, while Mr. Peres and his party voted with the majority against.

Aside from the bill amending the Law of Return, the other two bills proposed to grant Israel's two chief rabbis total authority over determining who can be registered as a Jew in Israel.

Currently, that power is vested in bureaucrats who do not examine whether someone converted to Judaism was converted by an Orthodox, Reform or Conservative rabbi.

The Likud version of that bill was rejected by 63-51 and the Shas version by 60-56. The difference had to do with the fact that some Likud members were not afraid to vote against their own bill, but were afraid to vote against Shas because of the deal Mr. Shamir had struck with them.



ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS — Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani, left, leaving the office of President Francesco Cossiga on Thursday in Rome after submitting the resignation of his caretaker cabinet. The resignation opens the way for Italy to end a crisis that began in March, when feuding among parties brought down the cabinet of Bettino Craxi and triggered June elections.

A Conservative To Head Iceland's Coalition Cabinet

Agence France-Press

REYKJAVIK — After long political negotiations, President Vigdís Finnbogadóttir has approved a new coalition government. It will be led by Thorsteinn Pálsson, 39, the youngest prime minister in Iceland's history, officials said.

The new administration, which emerged after a late April general election, groups Mr. Pálsson's conservative Independence Party and its old coalition partner, the Progress Party, with the opposition Social Democrats.

In the government approved by Mrs. Finnbogadóttir late Wednesday, the outgoing Progress Party prime minister, Steingunnur Hermannsson, becomes foreign minister, while the Social Democratic leader, Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson, will be financial minister.

Mr. Pálsson's government has 11 ministers, 4 from the Independence Party, 4 from the Progress Party and 3 from the Social Democrats. The three parties between them hold 41 of the 63 seats in the Althing, or parliament.

HACKETT: Shops Multiply as Yuppies Yearn for 'Real' English Article

(Continued from Page 1)

cravats are cashmere if worn with an open shirt but O.K. when tucked into a crew-neck sweater. Boxes, and never jockey-style, shorts are worn. Morning clothes should consist of a black jacket and striped or checked trousers (the Duke of Edinburgh commits an awful gaffe when he goes to Ascot in a gray morning suit, and so does Prince Charles), and a dinner jacket should be double-breasted with goateen lapels.

No one goes shooting in a Norfolk jacket or one with leather patches. "You'd be laughed off the moors," Lloyd-Jennings says. "You just wear a tweed jacket with a waistcoat, a tan velvet checked shirt, a silk tie, not all those funny things that they all do, plus furs and shooting socks." Lloyd-Jennings considers golf a bit wide, or casual, but does a nice line in tennis flannels.

Hackett shops have a surewily-conceived timeless air. But if the front room exemplifies a world where the clock stands at zero to where, in the back computer, disks whirl. The partners have a strong retailing background and are marketing wizards. Their operation has

been covered not only in all the fashion magazines and in fourteen consecutive issues of *Tatler*, but also in *The Field*, *Country Life*, and the *Financial Times*.

Prices started low because the stores are in a low-rent area and stayed low as success enabled the partners to buy in bulk, so that a pair of corduroy trousers costs the same as it did three years ago.

Lloyd-Jennings says that neither his customers nor his merchandise have changed since the stores opened but that pop sociologists keep rediscovering Hackett and giving it new labels.

"When we first opened we were called the Hooty Henry shop, then young fogies came in and there was a headline in *The Observer*, 'Mr. Hackett the Foggy Man.' Now we're suddenly yuppies through our customers haven't changed a jot. The handle has changed, that's all."

Hackett sells tradition. Trousers have buttons and never zippers, suits are cut from heavy 16-ounce cloth, synthetic fabrics are banned. Fanatical about such details as buttons, Hackett and Lloyd-Jennings tend to drive their manufacturers mad.

"Usually the manufacturer has a young designer who's trying to sweep everything out of the way and install computerized cutting and that sort of thing, but there's always some nice old boy whom they dig out who knows exactly what we mean and who finds a kindred spirit and who's putty in our hands."

For a time Hackett had a women's store that naturally featured a window dummy in a twinset and pearls with a brooch of crossed hockey sticks. The shop was a success but the partners closed it against their bank manager's advice because they didn't want to spread themselves too thin. Clearly the way they market old English tradition could lead to many spin-offs in home furnishings and even foods (one can imagine a line in clammy sheets and stodgy puddings), but Lloyd-Jennings fears what he calls "the designer trap of believing your own publicity."

One successful sideline is selling cricket bats, mahogany showcases, leather collar boxes and other tribal insignia as shop furnishings to the many places in America and the Continent that specialize in the "English" look.

"There are a lot of people about who make the traditional look as a fashion item. The difference with us is we don't make copies of traditional clothes, we make traditional clothes. It's not a fashion item, it's not how wide your trousers are this year. Our customers would be disappointed if they couldn't find the same pair of corduroys here in ten years' time."

One of Hackett's best customers, both for shop fittings and for his own wardrobe, is Ralph Lauren, whose "English" clothes owe more to Connecticut than Cheltenham. "Ralph simply loves the whole English thing but there's no way he could produce it in bulk. We have a lot of big name designers as customers. We had a telegram last week from Issey Miyake in San Francisco, I think. He wears only our boxer shorts and I don't know what he does with them, we send dozens and dozens to him all over the world," Lloyd-Jennings says.

"It always strikes me as funny, these people who create the most outrageous things to wear and wouldn't be caught dead in it themselves. They want good sensible clothes that are going to last."

Mr. Rebmann said Abbas Ali Hamadeh had been charged with attempting to intimidate the West German government by kidnapping Rudolf Cordes, 53, and Alfred Schmidt, 47, in January.

The two West Germans were

On the Air, the Vatican Outplays Its Neighbors

The Vatican radio station is broadcasting on the same frequencies as four private Italian stations, and its stronger signal is crowding them out with papal homilies and choral music. The stations are protesting to the Italian Telecommunications Ministry. What, if anything, can be done remains to be seen.

The problem stems from an International Telecommunications Union agreement that was signed in Geneva in 1984 and which went into effect this month. It allotted broadcasting frequencies to member countries. Vatican City, as an independent state, was given four new frequencies and started using them July 1. The frequencies had been occupied for a decade by Onda Rossa (Red Wave), an extreme leftist station; Radio Radicale, the radio station of the Radical Party; and two commercial stations.

The private stations contend that while Radio Vatican is legally foreign, it is Italian in fact, since Vatican City is situated within the city of Rome. The Vatican newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*, said it was Radio Vatican's duty to honor international agreements.

According to a binding EC directive, gasoline stations in all member states will have to use lead-free pumps by 1992 and all new cars will have to use lead-free gasoline by 1993.

The Soviet Union suffers from "sexual illiteracy," according to Igor S. Kon, a leading Soviet sociologist. In an interview with the weekly *Ogonyok*, Mr. Kon said the lack of information on sexuality among the public and even among doctors contributes to a high rate of abortions and divorces in the country. He said insufficient guidance on sexual matters and a shortage of contraceptives have turned abortion into a widespread method of birth control and have contributed to family tensions that frequently lead to divorce. The quality of family life and the stability of the family depend to a great extent on "sexual literacy," Mr. Kon said, adding that the silence on the subject is "immoral."

The British Broadcasting Corp. has started broadcasting its "BBC World Service" radio program in the Paris region on FM 94.8, the frequency that used to carry Voice of America programs. The International Herald

EC Lead-Free Fuel Plan Is Moving Sluggishly

Although 1987 is the Year of the Environment in the European Community, most of the 12 EC member states have been slow to encourage the use of lead-free automobile fuel, according to the European Bureau of Consumer Associations, based in Brussels. Its survey showed that only the Netherlands, Denmark and West Germany have a nationwide distri-

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The United States sought the extradition of Mohammed Ali Hamadeh to face charges of air piracy and murder in the 1985 hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane to Beirut.

Bonn turned down the request last month but said Mr. Hamadeh would be put on trial in West Germany for air piracy, the murder of a U.S. navy diver traveling on the

hijacked plane and possession of explosives.

Abbas Ali Hamadeh, a West German citizen, was arrested two weeks after his brother. He was detained at Frankfurt airport on returning from Lebanon.

—SYTSKE LOOIJEN

As the Firecrackers Die Out, Happiness Comes, Unpursued

By Ellen Goodman

ASCO BAY, Maine — The parade passed by hours days ago. The wheels that carried the patriotic floats around the island have returned to their mundane lives as pickup trucks. Along the road, just a few remnants of the Fourth of July remain: some broken balloons, some empty soda cans.

From time to time, the desultory pop of a leftover firecracker will echo across

MEANWHILE

the bay to the place where I am sitting in the sun, my literary prop open on my lap. The firecrackers sound like a slow staccato refrain, a holiday rerun. Here they go again. Life. Pop. Liberty. Pop. The Pursuit of Happiness. Pop, pop.

My mind runs down the familiar list of "unalienable rights" drawn up by the Americans who declared independence. It stops at the last one: pursuit of happi-

ness. What did those men have in mind? They were too wise, or perhaps too politically savvy, to simply claim happiness as a right for their countrymen. They claimed only the right to pursue it.

Did they understand and share the restlessness of 18th-century Americans who continually picked up and went off in pursuit? Did they believe we were endowed with the unalienable right to follow illusions and whims as well as dreams and opportunities? Did they approve of the American impatience with, even intolerance of, unhappiness?

I think of how diligently we Americans have upheld this right above all others. Migrating from East to West, house to house, marriage to marriage, job to job, one idea of the good life to another. Always in pursuit of happiness.

To this day, we know people who treat happiness as a puzzle whose final piece is always slightly out of reach. They call it a goal. Many Americans merchandise a great happiness kit with instructions to be followed precisely: add a home, a microwave oven, a compact disc player, the latest model car. Never complete.

As planners, we often regard happiness as a major production that only works when we gather a cast of characters, carefully script an event and outfit it with party hats and favors. A happy birthday, a happy Fourth of July.

I have been part of this. A few days ago, we joined the endless caravan of cars crawling out of the city toward the country in hot pursuit. Yet only now, after the celebration, in the quiet empty weekday, does happiness, like warmth, finally seep through my skin and into consciousness.

I wonder if happiness, like something wild, gets distant when pursued. Chase it and it becomes coy, elusive. Plays hard to get. Perhaps it comes to people most easily when they're still, or hold out their lives quietly like an open hand.

I have done my share of chasing and leaving. If I had been kept in my place, the assignment handed me in my female childhood, I would have felt as trapped as any colonial. But it is clear to me that happiness is not a verb, it's a noun. It is not an action, it's an emotion.

As for the men who made that list of unalienable rights, they would not be surprised at us. They, too, were more adept at describing their colonial misery than the United States of happiness.

But on days when the firecrackers recede into the distance and the sun is warm, how easy it is to put aside pursuit, and let happiness roll in like the tide.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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EUROPEAN TOPICS

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—SYTSKE LOOIJEN

Bonn to Try Abbas Hamadeh in Kidnapping

Reuters

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — The brother of Mohammed Ali Hamadeh, a Lebanese wanted for hijacking a U.S. airliner, has been charged with kidnapping two West Germans in Lebanon and with possessing explosives, Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann said Thursday.

Mr. Rebmann said Abbas Ali Hamadeh had been charged with attempting to intimidate the West German government by kidnapping Rudolf Cordes, 53, and Alfred Schmidt, 47, in January.

The two West Germans were

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
IBM	245.00	244.00	+1.00	+0.4%
AT&T	155.00	154.00	+1.00	+0.6%
GE	115.00	114.00	+1.00	+0.9%
Amgen	110.00	109.00	+1.00	+0.9%
Amgen	110.00	109.00	+1.00	+0.9%
Amgen	110.00	109.00	+1.00	+0.9%
Amgen	110.00	109.00	+1.00	+0.9%
Amgen	110.00	109.00	+1.00	+0.9%
Amgen	110.00	109.00	+1.00	+0.9%
Amgen	110.00	109.00	+1.00	+0.9%

Market Sales		1987	1986
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	194,700,000	194,700,000	194,700,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	194,700,000	194,700,000	194,700,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	194,700,000	194,700,000	194,700,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	194,700,000	194,700,000	194,700,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	194,700,000	194,700,000	194,700,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
194.70	194.00	194.70	+0.70	+0.4%
194.70	194.00	194.70	+0.70	+0.4%
194.70	194.00	194.70	+0.70	+0.4%
194.70	194.00	194.70	+0.70	+0.4%

Thursdays	
NYSE	Closing
Via The Associated Press	

AMEX Diary				
Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	New	Low
10	5	10	10	10
10	5	10	10	10
10	5	10	10	10
10	5	10	10	10

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
194.70	194.00	194.70	+0.70	+0.4%
194.70	194.00	194.70	+0.70	+0.4%
194.70	194.00	194.70	+0.70	+0.4%

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
10	10.00	9.00	+1.00	+11.1%
10	10.00	9.00	+1.00	+11.1%
10	10.00	9.00	+1.00	+11.1%
10	10.00	9.00	+1.00	+11.1%
10	10.00	9.00	+1.00	+11.1%

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
10	10.00	9.00	+1.00	+11.1%
10	10.00	9.00	+1.00	+11.1%
10	10.00	9.00	+1.00	+11.1%
10	10.00	9.00	+1.00	+11.1%
10	10.00	9.00	+1.00	+11.1%

NYSE Diary				
Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	New	Low
10	5	10	10	10
10	5	10	10	10
10	5	10	10	10
10	5	10	10	10

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
194.70	194.00	194.00	194.70	+0.70
194.70	194.00	194.00	194.70	+0.70
194.70	194.00	194.00	194.70	+0.70

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
194.70	194.00	194.70	+0.70	+0.4%
194.70	194.00	194.70	+0.70	+0.4%
194.70	194.00	194.70	+0.70	+0.4%

NASDAQ Diary				
Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	New	Low
10	5	10	10	10
10	5	10	10	10
10	5	10	10	10
10	5	10	10	10

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
194.70	194.00	194.70	+0.70	+0.4%
194.70	194.00	194.70	+0.70	+0.4%
194.70	194.00	194.70	+0.70	+0.4%

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Mixed on Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished mixed Thursday in a session marked by profit-taking in many of blue-chip stocks.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 12.76 points to 2,451.21, after reaching a record high on Wednesday. But advancing issues outnumbered declines by about 9 to 8. The exchange's composite index slipped 0.27 point to 173.15.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials fell 0.89 point to 358.91, and the S&P 500 was down 0.77 point to 307.52.

Volume totaled 195.40 million shares, down from 207.46 million in the previous session.

One apparent drag on the market was a rise in open-market interest rates, which pushed prices of long-term government bonds down about one-half point, or \$5 on average for each \$1,000 in face value.

Stock trading volume has increased this week as the market continued the rally it began in late May. Analysts have generally been hoping for a pickup in activity to suggest that investors are buying with confidence and conviction.

But the market's "breadth" — the number of stocks participating in the advance — remained unimpressive Wednesday.

The market had a very narrow advance with most measurements failing to confirm the new high in the DJIA, a condition which if not soon corrected usually leads to some problems, said Newton Zinder at E.F. Hutton & Co. in his daily commentary.

"The market's performance was something less than a technical triumph,"

Brokers said this lack of breadth prompted some traders to remain skeptical about the durability of the rally, and to cash in some of their gains.

Golden Nugget was actively traded, up 1% at 131. Donald Trump, the financier, said he holds a 4.9 percent stake in the company, and indicated that he might seek to gain control of it.

Southland Corp., also active, climbed 1 1/2 to 78. Some traders apparently are speculating that the company, which has agreed to be bought out by its founding family for \$77 a share, might attract a higher bidder.

Losers among the blue chips included American Express, down 1/4 at 33%; General Electric, down 1/4 at 55%; and Philip Morris, down 1/4 at 91. Also lower were International Business Machines, down 1/4 at 166 1/2 and RJR Nabisco, down 1/4 at 53 1/2.

Airborne Freight fell 4 1/2 to 28 1/2, posing one of the day's biggest percentage declines. Late Wednesday the company estimated lower earnings for the second quarter.

Control led the active list, up 3/4 at 334. The stock, which was added to Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite index, apparently benefited from buying by index funds that seek to duplicate the performance of the 500.

At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index hit a new high for the third straight day, closing at 346.79, up 0.22.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10.00	9.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High</
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International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

AIX-en-PROVENCE

Strauss, Lully and Verdi

Aix is France's summer capital of opera and vocal music, and the 40th festival has just opened with a new production of Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier," conducted by Semyon Bychkov and staged by Tobias Richter, with Mechthild Gessendorf, Jeanne Fland, Christine Barbaux and Aage Haugland in the principal parts. Other operas in the festival, which continues to July 31, are a new production of Lully's "Psyché," conducted by Jean-Claude Malgoire, with his Grande Ecurie and Chambre du Roy instrumentalists, and staged by Jean-Claude Penchenat; Verdi's "Falstaff," in a production from the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels with José van Dam in the title role, Sylvain Cambreling conducting and in the staging by Luis Pasquel; a revival of Mozart's "Abduction From the Seraglio" in the Lyon Opera's production, staged by Georges Lavaudant; Armin Jordan conducting, and a concert performance of Chabrier's "Iphigénie en Aulide" conducted by John Eliot Gardiner, with a cast including Anne Sofie von Otter, José van Dam, John Aler and Gilles Cachemaille. Oratorio and sacred works in the Cathédrale Saint-Sauveur include Durufle's "Requiem," Handel's "Alexander's Feast," Monteverdi's "Vespers" and a Purcell program, all conducted by Harry Christophers.

MARTIGNY

Toulouse-Lautrec in Switzerland

With works brought together from his mother's donation to the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire and several Swiss private and public collections, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec's can-can dancers, prostitutes and entertainers people the Pierre Gammada Foundation this summer. The familiar figures of La Goulue, Jane Avril, May Milton, Yvette Guilbert and Aristide Bruant, with his jaunty black cape and red scarf, need no introduction. The show accents the careful preparations for the highly colored posters of Paris night life he seemed to dash off without effort. Yet often, a portrait and two or three studies in oils were needed. Once the painter put his brush to the fast-absorbing cardboard, retouching was almost impossible. Besides the lucid glimpses of the Paris night world in which Toulouse-Lautrec found refuge, there are oils, lithographs, early sketches of the honky country living, riders and landscapes of his youth, illustrations, caricatures and the talented doodles in his Greek grammar. To Nov. 1.

(Marie Guinard)

BREGENZ

Offenbach on the Lake

The distinctive attribute of the Bregenz Festival (July 21-Aug. 24), in the chief city of Austria's western province of Vorarlberg, is the huge floating stage on Lake Constance, which this year is being used for a production of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," in a production by Jérôme Savary (of Grand Magie Circus fame) and conducted by Marc Soustrot. In the Festspielhaus, the opera production is Verdi's "Ernani," with a cast that includes Aprile Millo, Luis Lima, Renato Bruson and Paola Burchard; concerts by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra under Pierre, Leinsdorf, Frühbeck de Burgos and Kitayenko, and the Ballets de Marseille with Roland Petit's "Blue Angel."

NICE

Tiepolo Chez Matisse

Twenty major paintings by Giambattista Tiepolo, along with 10 drawings and sketches and 80 engravings, have been assembled by the Musée Matisse for an exhibition running to Oct. 31. Works by the dominant figure in 18th-century Venetian painting have been borrowed from the Ca' Rezzonico and the Accademia in Venice, the Prado in Madrid and the Petit Palais in Paris. During the same period, several of the museum's major works are on loan to the Museo Correr in Venice for the exhibition "Matisse and Italy."

WEEKEND

- Memories of Capote
- Photography at Arles
- Native American Art

Gilbert & George: A Particular View

We never have ideas. Our works are created without commonsense.

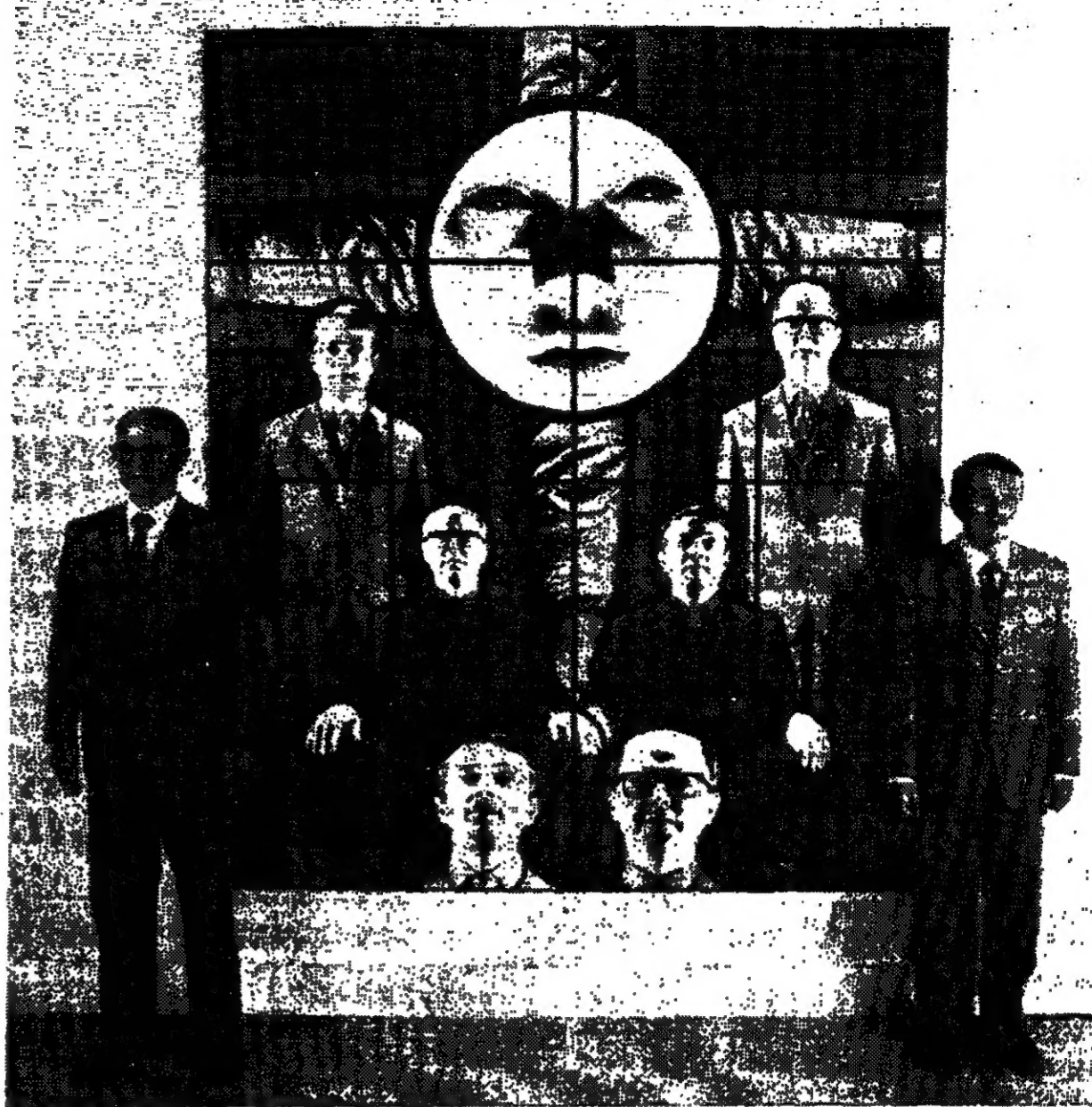
by Polly Devlin

LONDON—When one walks into the Gilbert and George show at the Hayward Gallery, one is filled with dread and alarm. For to enter these big rooms full of light streaming as it were, through stained glass, is like entering a cathedral. Instead we find here an anti-cathedral, a temple to the profane and even to the damned, and responses go onto red alert. Perhaps that is a measure of the power of the show, since it is positioned only on the present, and a state of alarm is a condition many people live in day by day. But what a lonely, truncated and stunted place this present is.

Everything that is ordinarily human and womanly in me bewails this exhibition. Because for all its bright and primary colors, it shrieks despair, because in its reach—or lack of it—it intimidates; and because far from doing what Gilbert and George profess and aspire to do, which is to "speak across the barriers of knowledge directly to the People about their Life," they speak to me and the like of me not at all, for I do not, being a woman, exist. Indeed Gilbert and George, binary artist and human sculptors ("We don't collaborate, we are an artist"), are reported as having said that they would as soon have a fridge in their pictures as a woman. Woman becomes The Disappeared in these enormous homoerotic pictures. Which, after all, is the artist's prerogative, except that Gilbert and George harp on about their generosity towards the human race. Apart from their all-pervasive selves, their images are of young, aggressive or supplicant men. The pictures are composed of specially colored photographs, mounted under a grid—hence the stained glass effect. Gilbert and George are now ensconced in an apparent state of stargazing in the pantheon of 20th-century art, and indeed have been ever since they emerged fully fledged and covered in bronze paint from St. Martin's School of Art, London, in 1969, avoiding all labels and bent on creating a new democratic art in a demotic language and inhabiting a world where everything is given the same heft and significance, whether it is death or defecation. Thus, a picture of shit is given the same dimensions as that of a tree or a floating flower, or Christ.

"On leaving college and being without a penny we were just there," they are quoted as saying in the catalogue. "Just the two physical presences Gilbert and George. We put on metallic makeup and became sculptures. Two bronze sculptures. Now we are speaking sculptures. Our whole life is one big sculpture." Their most famous manifestation at this period was performed to a 78-rpm recording of "Underneath the Arches"—a tune that carries more than nostalgic music hall messages with it. When the song finished Gilbert, George, whichever, would get down from the living sculptures' pedestal, rewind the tape and repeat the routine for anywhere up to eight hours without deviation.

It is a measure of their success and acceptance that in November 1986 Gilbert and George won the Turner Prize as



Gilbert & George flanking their photopiece picture "We."

the artists who had made the most significant contribution to British art during the preceding year.

The show at the Hayward—"Gilbert and George Pictures"—has already been seen in Bordeaux, Basel, Brussels, Madrid and Munich. There is another large exhibition running concurrently at the Anthony d'Offay Gallery of their more recent work. D'Offay is more like an eminence grise for artists than a dealer; he seems to inaugurate and inspire his artists if only through his own passion, and the huge panels on show there, even though they have titles like "Doom," seem paradoxically much less despairing, altogether less threatening and more beautiful than those in the Hayward.

There is a story about Lenin that tells a good deal more about the man than perhaps one wants to know; that he didn't want to listen to music or read poetry, because it might divert him or soften his heart. In a morning's talk with Gilbert and George I heard the same things and remembered Yeats's lines, "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity."

Gilbert and George do not listen to music. There is a *saeva indignatio* at the very question. "Certainly not. It is bad for the brain. We disapprove of the general rule that allows people to escape from reality and from the better, truer understanding of themselves." "What about Mozart?" I venture foolishly. Gilbert snorts. "Mozart. He's been dead for

three hundred years." George looks both fanatic and bored. "From what we've seen music is a hindrance."

My question is utterly inappropriate in their beautiful dead house in the East End of London where these two men, who seem deliberately to have robotized themselves into the opposite of equisites, live among a vast collection of Aesthetic movement objects and furniture, but no domestic clutter at all. They have eliminated as much of the mess of human daily existence from their lives as possible; they have horrible style if only because they avoid the trappings of style so impeccably. They eat in the same café each day; wear the same somehow Orwellian uniform of gray suits and floral ties and highly polished brown shoes. Gilbert is Italian, George English, and they were both prodigies but neither nationality nor their past really counts. They are nothing but Gilbert and George.

I asked them whence came their ideas and inspiration. "We never have ideas. We work without consideration. Our works are created without common sense. We have our images from inside our head and we put it together piece by piece. We have a finished sense of how the piece will be when we start. We are moving at enormous speed toward the grave and we still have to reach a lot of people."

Geography and time and accident brought them together—not fate. "We don't have those sort of spooky feelings."

We're rather ordinary lower class people, and we don't go in for that sort of thing."

"What sort of thing?" I ask wildly, because when you miss the point a suppressed rage gushes off George like a wind off marshes. (Very suppressed, because they live up to their inhuman manifesto: "Always be smartly dressed, well-groomed, relaxed, friendly, polite and in complete control.") "All those spooky feelings about mysteries in art. We simply accept life as it is."

"We're not involved with pleasure," they agree. "We know no one more miserable than we are," George adds. "I think good artists are only involved in unhappiness." They seem unperturbed. They are not interested in art as an exploration of the artist's soul or the artist's psyche. "That's selfish," says George, his eyes assuming an almost preternatural stare. At other times George's eyes could cut cold steel. "We're not involved in self service. We're not interested in improving our talent. The role of an artist is to look at life and improve what he thinks needs changing. An artist is trying to develop the idea of life. We have a highly developed sense of duty and service and purpose, and we are great believers in giving something in return for the gift of life. There are people who want to give and those who want to take, and the artist is a giver and must give himself entirely without sense of self. We are who we are and our art is for the viewer. Decadent

art speaks in a language that excludes people on class, age and race. Our art is fair to people. It is democratic. Art always was for the people; in earlier times, in medieval times, the peasants loved art, but then art began to serve the church, then the toffs.

"Our art encompasses people. Puzzling, obscure and form-obsessed art is decadent and a cruel denial of the life of the people. When we make a work of art we allow for the viewer. The viewer is part of it; we make pictures to encourage and to change people and everyone is changed by seeing our pictures. They can't help but be, if you go to India you come back changed. If you see our pictures you are changed.

"Betterment is the essence of Western civilization. There has never been such a high state of development as now. The world is changing for the better all the time."

They look surprised at my skepticism. "Do you mean that literally?" I say. "In 1987, in your eyes, the apogee of human civilization?"

"Well not necessarily 1987," Gilbert says. "Any given year is the best year yet."

"What about 1943?" I ask.

"We would say that it was always the best whatever year it was," George says. "Not if you were Jewish" I say.

"Well even Jewish people are fascinated by the recent history of war," George explains. "And life isn't divided into the good and the bad for us. We honor all its forms. We are not here to fight evil and do good. We're anti-artists who reflect life. Art has to be artificial."

"Just having different views is so difficult. If you're an artist you are going to be hurt. We get very frightened by criticism—an unhappy sickly feeling. Our foundations are shaken when we are attacked but we keep on because we know we are right. We have fought tooth and nail, day by day, we have clawed against tremendous opposition; but can you name an artist who has advanced civilization who hasn't met with tremendous opposition?"

It is rare for living artists to have a full scale exhibition at the Hayward, the Arts Council's showpiece gallery on the South Bank. "The Hayward Gallery—what an opportunity for the nation to see the work of living artists—but it rarely happens." George shakes his head and would, one feels, register pain. had they not apparently condescended not to register human emotions.

"Can you name a living artist who has had a major show there?" I mention the Boyle family. "Ah, but that wasn't the main show," George points out. "When I was a child living in Oxford I wanted to see modern art but there was nowhere I could go to see it; I could see any amount of stuffed fish and dead birds and old pictures but I couldn't see the work that was being done in the present, the art going on around us and which was part of life. An art exhibition ideally provides the opportunity for freedom and thought that wouldn't anywhere else be possible, it's a different kind of chance."

It also provides a space for the viewer to respond in friendship to their Art, which is another of their aims. "Each picture speaks of a 'Particular View' which the viewer may consider in the light of his own life. The true function of Art is to bring about new understanding, progress and advancement." There is no doubting Gilbert and George's appalling sincerity.

"Gilbert and George Pictures 1982-1986" is at the Hayward Gallery until Sept. 27; their work is also at Anthony d'Offay, 9 and 23 Dering Street, New Bond Street, London W.1.

Polly Devlin is a writer based in London.

The New Wizards and their Avant-Magic

by Glenn Collins

STANDING silently in a Las Vegas boardroom, Penn & Teller, the new-wave co-conspirators, are facing the ordeal of the Magicians' Board of Appeals to face charges that the two performers have committed sins against the hallowed traditions of the magic profession. Some of the crimes are shocking indeed—such as exposing the secrets of magic. But even the minor crimes are scarcely forgivable: for example, Penn & Teller have publicly referred to card tricks as "intrinsically wimpy."

"Forthwith," the head magician intones, "you shall be stripped of your doves, your rabbits and your mirrored boxes."

"But we don't use any doves, rabbits or mirrored boxes!" counters Penn Jillette.

The head magician restrains his anger at such impudence, and continues: "Furthermore, you can no longer call yourselves magicians."

"But we don't call ourselves magicians!" says Jillette.

Unable to restrain his wrath any longer, the head magician begins shouting "Guilty! Guilty!" as the Magicians' Board of Appeals demands the maximum penalty. "And so—demands the magicians try to kill us," said Jillette delightedly, as he recounted the wholly fictitious doings of the mythical magicians' board. This is his favorite scene from "Penn & Teller Get Killed," the soon-to-be-filmed movie in which Jillette (the large, verbal, abrasive one) and his partner, Teller (the diminutive, silent, lovable one), are, as it might be expected, the stars.

This scene, though fantasy, is an accurate reflection of the paradoxical state of magic. This ancient form of dramatic entertainment, an actor's art as old as man, has been undergoing a surprising renaissance.

Magicians as disparate as Doug Henning

and David Copperfield have won large audiences on stage and television; magicians have become fixtures on shows with perky demographics, like "Late Night With David Letterman" and "Saturday Night Live"; and a former street magician, Harry Anderson, has become the star of a mainstream television hit, "Night Court." These days, scarcely a comedy club in the United States is without a magician in its lineup, and last month, the Las Vegas performers Siegfried and Roy signed a \$57.5 million contract to make their magic show the featured attraction of Steve Wynn's new Golden Nugget casino resort.

Yet the irony is that some of the most celebrated young magicians—exemplars of "the new magic" or "avant-magic," as it is being billed—have rejected significant elements of the magical tradition. Some are even saying they feel uncomfortable about being associated with the word magic. "We think of it as the M word," said Jillette. "A lot of people who come to our show say, 'If I'd known you were magicians, I'd never have come.'"

New York audiences will have an opportunity to see the art of a new generation of performers at the New York Sheraton Center in Manhattan. Six revue-style shows, titled "New Vaudeville Magic," will be performed for the public, starting Friday at the hotel's Imperial Theater.

In a culture that has reduced most of its institutions to the status of talk-show-monologue material, it is hardly surprising that the traditional magician has become a target of opportunity. "The magician as descendant of the shaman—who has the aspect of the unsmiling, bearded, august and majestic figure—perhaps we've rejected that," said the writer John Updike, no stranger to the supernatural, as was evident in his 1984 novel, "The Witches of Eastwick." "That isn't too hip now. It may be that the world is less religious and less open to the idea of the magician with miraculous powers."

And yet, the conjurer's art—performed

live, before real audiences by actual magicians—endures stubbornly and illogically in an age when millions can rent videotapes that show Hollywood miracles performed by special-effects wizards.

The essence of magic now, as in the past, is fooling people. Curiously, though, it is a characteristic of some of today's most interesting young magicians that "you may very well be fooled, but the new magic does not have the goal of fooling you," said Adam Fleischer, producer of the "New Vaudeville Magic" revue. "Magic is often the tool to reach a certain level of theatrical experience."

In the old magic act "it used to be production—vanish, production—vanish," said Vito Lupo, using the magician's terms for the appearance and disappearance of objects, animals and people. "Now magicians are taking the tricks and connecting them to other images that are inside your head, that affect you on a deeper level."

For Lupo, that meant creating a whimsical Pierrot persona that mixed mime and magic in a way that tested the boundaries of traditional performance categories. "The mimes called me a magician, and the magicians called me a mime," he said, but in 1979 he went on to become the first American to win the Grand Prix award in stage magic at the Federation of International Societies of Magic competition in Brussels.

Although the comedy magician was a staple of vaudeville, to some observers it is the talking comedians of contemporary magic who are doing some surprisingly radical things. Among them are Penn & Teller. During their show—an Off Broadway phenomenon for 22 weeks that is now touring the country—the team reserves special venom for the "hocus-pocus profession," as Variety calls it. "The old magician, he's a guy who somehow got into the hobby when he was 12," said Teller, an Amherst-educated former high school teacher of Latin and Greek. (Teller is his full name as it appears on his passport, he says. But since Visa insisted on

two names, his Visa card reads "Mr. Teller.") Penn & Teller do magic but claim that they are not magicians; instead, they insist they perform some new unclassifiable entertainment genre called, well, "Penn & Teller."

"In our show we tell people, 'We are swindling you,' and that offends a lot of magicians," said Jillette. "We enjoy taking revenge on the magic community by breaking the fundamental rules of magic." For example, in exposing how one of the most ancient of conjurers' tricks, cups and balls—the shell game—is performed, Penn & Teller break the following rules: "Never do something twice," Jillette said, "never tip the gaff to the lay public, never let the audience see your preparation—and never, never do the cups and balls with clear-plastic cups!"

Aside from the self-referential twist to some of the contemporary magicians' performances, there is also "a more willfully analytical quality in their approach to magic," said Max Maven, a mentalist who has created illusions and written material for many magicians, including David Copperfield and Penn & Teller. For example, Maven and Teller have been known to talk into the wee hours of the morning about such things as the relationship between their work and Greek theater—a conversation that might have seemed less than engaging to many of the old vaudevillians.

The black hole of television exerts a powerful pull on the new crop of magicians, who know that David Copperfield and Doug Henning have won large audiences for their television specials.

"There is a built-in irony and ambiguity in magic," said Teller, "which imparts a strange sensation. It does funny things to your mind. You lose your place in the world, your sense of who you are. But you have to be there, use your own eyeballs. If you see the same thing on television, well, it's like seeing 'My Favorite Martian.'"

© 1987 The New York Times



Vito Lupo—a Pierrot mixing mime and magic.

WEEKEND

Women's Images Dominate Arles Photography

C.G. Copic

ARLES, France — Françoise Hugnier was, at the age of 10, taken captive by Vietnamese guerrillas and held for more than a year. Nan Goldin, when 12 years old, overheard her parents tell police that her sister's suicide should be presented to the neighbors and the children as an accident. Evelyn Richter saw her primary school, one after another, turn into auxiliary hospitals during World War II in Germany. Dominique Issermann had a happy childhood in her comfortable Parisian home.

The four, today renowned photographers, are featured at the 18th Rencontres of international photography in Arles.

Although many women photographers have made their impact at previous festivals in Arles, this is the first time that they really dominate.

François Bel, the artistic director of the festival and the organizer of the 25 exhibitions and six evening projections at the Théâtre Antique, finds that "women's influence this year is perfectly natural. Photographic expression is becoming more intimate and it seems normal that women photographers bring their touch. They definitely have different sensibility and the public is very receptive to their work. Only after we made the final list of the exhibitions and the shows, did I realized the importance of women photographers and their numbers this year. Besides, they are all very, very good."

"I was raised on the rubber plantation my parents had in Vietnam," says Françoise Hugnier. "Our house was surrounded by barbed wire which soldiers posted around the perimeter. My father kept a gun under the pillow. We often went to Saigon, which was a fascinating city full of life and lights."

"Once when I was playing outside the house perimeter, Vietnamese dressed in green took me with them. We marched for days soaking wet under monsoon rain. Later on I learned that we went to Cambodia."

"I was the only child in the camp, and I soon became their mascot. They had a flag raising ceremony every day and I was the

one who raised the flag. I could wander around the camp freely, they always kept the best food for me and from time to time they brought me news from my parents. I also learned Vietnamese and Khmer."

"I never saw any fighting but from time to time one could hear the gunfire around the camp. Sometimes they brought in men who had legs or arms missing."

"After a long, long time we moved again, and after days of walking came to a river. They sent me across alone in a small boat while another boat full of Vietnamese left the opposite bank. A lot of French soldiers and my parents waited for me on the other side. I did not know if I was happy to see them, I could hardly speak French."

"A few days later, as we were preparing to leave Vietnam for good, there was suddenly a great commotion among our Vietnamese servants. One of them brought me a small packet. Inside was a photograph of me in green battle dress. That was a goodbye present from my captors."

"Subconsciously, my future was marked for me. I was to become a photographer."

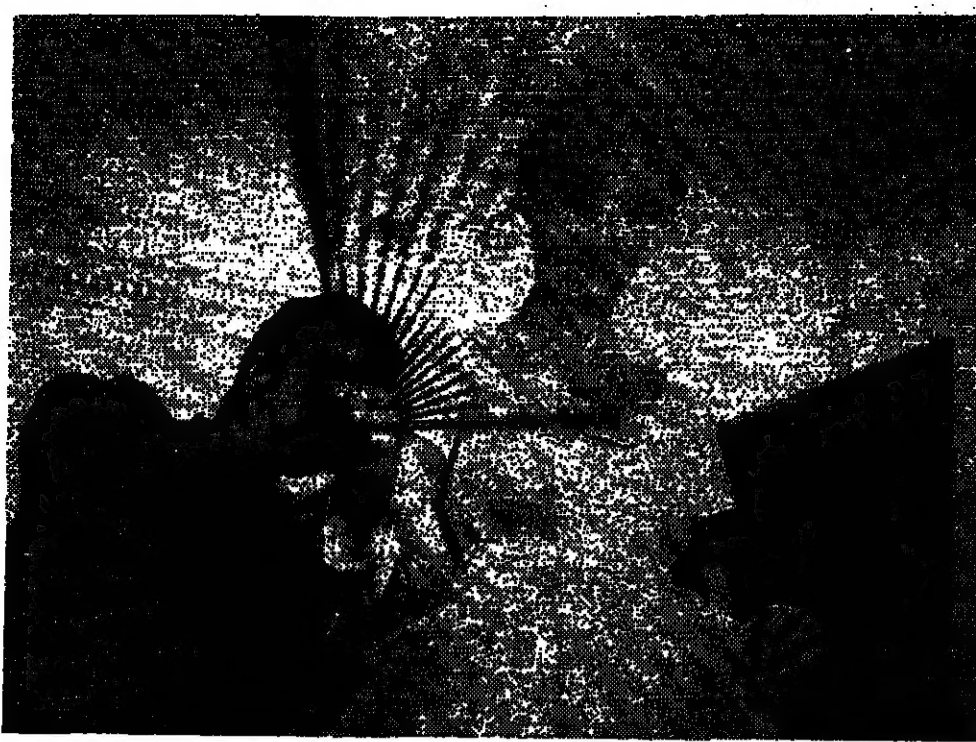
Hugnier's pictures from Africa and Asia are very universal and very personal. The fashion work she has done for the Paris daily Liberation brings expensive and exclusive attire close to everyday life through her settings. Her warmth translates into her work with ease and elegance, and brings out the best in her models and sitters.

Nan Goldin battles for emotional survival, physical integrity and sanity. With the help of her camera she records moments of complicity, love and break-ups. She was trusted, loved, beaten and abandoned.

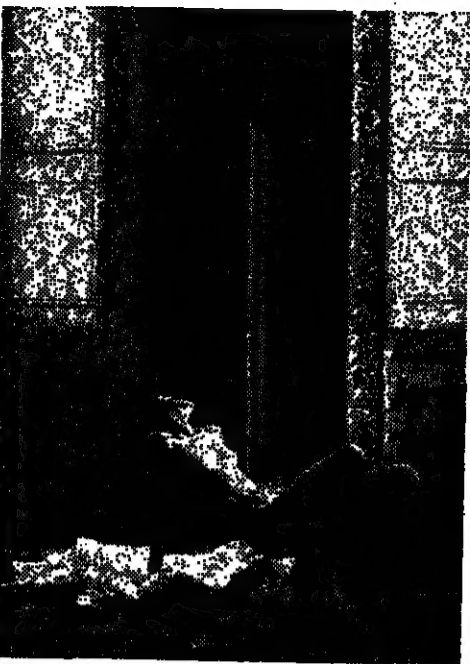
"Photography serves me for my visual diary, a proof that I exist as a person and that I am part of a group. Something that will record my existence such as it was. What I feel in my life is a part of my private written diary."

"My pictures deal with my relationships, those of my friends, the eternal battles of sexes, the relations between women, men, and children. They are all intense and very different."

A middle-class child put into a foster home at the age of 13, Goldin



Françoise Hugnier



Nan Goldin



Dominique Issermann

went to a Summerhill type of school, got interested in films, and found that photos record her existence best.

"I cannot take a picture of somebody unless I am part of their life. I cannot come from the outside and tell them to hug each other, snap it and say goodbye. I have to be a part of the picture in every sense of the word."

The break-up of an important relationship prompted her to check on 10 years of her photos. As a result, Aperture of New York published a fascinating book called

"The Ballad of Sexual Dependence."

Monday, at the open air slide presentation at the Roman theater, a 15-minute projection of works by the East German photographer Evelyn Richter stole the show with her grainy black and white pictures of ordinary life in East Germany.

"One sees with one's eyes, thinks with one's mind and feels with heart. Creativity is a mixture of the three," says Richter.

The lack of photo material and accessories forced her to compose

her images in her mind during the austere postwar years.

"We were destroyed, we were poor and we did not have enough bread. My formative years were spent learning through seeing, and we had nothing to experiment with. The books were burned by the Nazis, the cities were destroyed during the war, our cultural center, Dresden, was in the ashes after the Allies bombed it. As a child I lived in the countryside and did not see destruction being done, I only saw the results."

"During the 1950s we often went to West Berlin. There I saw the 'Family of Man' exhibition that was set up by Edward Steichen. I was an art student and after that the photo became my profession."

She worked for the newspapers and the magazines and ended up being professor of photography at the University of Leipzig.

Dominique Issermann's fashion pictures are innovative and refreshing. She controls the slightest details in her pictures to the point of mania. The dress must be right, the setting mysterious and exquisite, the light transparent. Once taken out of the fashion context and commercial advertising atmosphere, her work is fine art photography.

Native American Art

by Sheryl Korman

PARIS — Visitors to Paris who prowled the boutiques of Les Halles in search of cheap imitation American Indian jewelry will find it (made in Pakistan), but this month they can see the real thing in a traveling exhibit of Native American art and artifacts assembled by the Denver Art Museum in Colorado.

The exhibit, "The American Indians: Objects of Art and Daily Life," is at Art 4, Patrimoine du Monde, an underground gallery at La Defense, the suburban business and residential complex.

Much of American Indian art, like the Native Americans themselves, has not survived. Most of what remains is either privately owned or stored in collections developed by colleges and universities.

This collection represents objects created in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is accompanied by black-and-white photographs of Native Americans wearing or displaying the same kinds of objects as those on exhibit.

Rather than concentrating on ceramics and jewelry, which would have been easy, the show also provides a study of baskets, sculpture and clothing, along with pottery and rings, bracelets, brooches and necklaces.

Rare items, like kachinas, dolls and masks are included, along with the work of the prolific Navajos, whose ornaments and blankets have survived in greater numbers simply because they have.

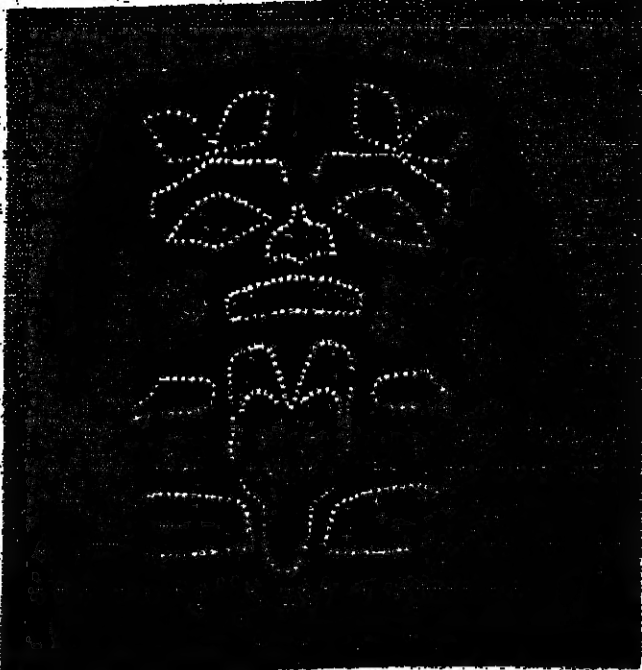
To transform the exhibit into a lesson in the evolution of a people rather than an homage to a particular style of design, the curator of Native Art at the Denver Museum, Richard Conn, has organized items not by tribe but by object. Even so, he has managed to include an impressive array of utilitarian and decorative objects from Indian tribes not only of the Southwest and Great Plains, but of tribes scattered in Alaska, Canada and New England.

Along with the widely copied silver and turquoise of the Navajos of Arizona are more obscure pieces: a hat made by the Haida of British Columbia, a sewing basket made by the Maliseet of New Brunswick, Maine.

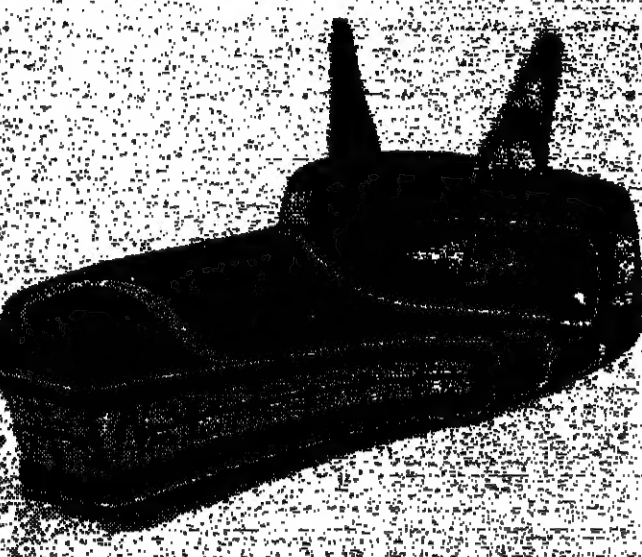
To help even the most worldly visitor follow the geographic spread of the tribes, a ceiling of floor map of North America, indicating the primary locations of each, has been painted on the wall. A copy of the map is provided for each visitor.

Perhaps the most surprising aspect of the exhibit is the display of ornately beaded clothing made by Indians, using beads and silk provided by friendly Western European explorers. The Native Americans, Conn points out, were eager to discover new materials and enjoyed finding innovative ways to incorporate them in their designs.

How natural materials, especially animal skins, clay, flint and metals were used to fashion elaborate costumes and baskets and bowls with intricate designs show the Indians' ability to work patiently with materials that took weeks to prepare and to create designs that reveal a vocabulary of symbols, all of which had meaning beyond the decorative aspect of the object.



Man's celebration tunic, 1900, British Columbia.



A wolf mask from British Columbia, c. 1890.

Among the more unusual pieces on display are ceremonial masks made by the Tlingits of Alaska and others.

Maskerade, Conn says in his catalog essay accompanying the collection, is an enduring concept and Indians, like other groups of people with strong identities, enjoyed "becoming other people," if only temporarily. Masks, along with other costume changes, helped them transform themselves into tribal heroes, supernatural legends and gods. Some masks were made just for amusement.

A few impressive pieces of sculpture seem to be one-of-a-kind. The bust of a musical conductor and member of an Alaskan tribe is a green-and-red, dog-like creature mounted on the end of an unadorned rounded stick. The thick red tongue of the bust is fully extended and measures about 15 inches long and at least two inches thick (30 by 3 centimeters). Another piece, a ceremonial pipe of the Ojibwa of the Great Lakes region, is three feet long and features a carefully detailed black buffalo whose hump was used to house tobacco.

Whether or not any of this is "art," Conn says, is not at issue here. To Native Americans, the distinction between fine arts and applied arts did not exist separate from other traditions of daily life. Some objects were created for utilitarian purposes, but they were highly decorated to give spiritual and aesthetic pleasure.

If you miss "Les Indes D'Amérique," which ends July 31, there is a museum-quality collection of Southwest Indian art, in-

cluding a selection of Zuni fetiches, at a retail shop at 7 rue des Fossés Saint Marcel.

The Navajo Turquoise shop was created by an American 13 years ago who has since moved back to the United States, where she continues to buy jewelry, baskets and sculptures from Indian families in Arizona and New Mexico.

Marie Poulon, who has been running the Paris store for 11 years, said customers include private collectors as well as French bikers in leather and denim who are looking for chunky rings and bracelets they say American bikers wear in American movies.

"The American Indians: Objects of Art and Daily Life" (Les Indes d'Amérique: Les Objets d'Art et de la Vie Quotidienne) is at Art 4, 15 Place de la Défense, La Defense 4, until July 31.

Sheryl Korman is an American journalist traveling in Europe.



Photos by: Bischof, Burri, Capa, Cartier-Bresson, Erwit, Hass, and other Magnum photographers.

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WEEKEND

Remembering Truman Capote

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Jack Dunphy, long a companion of Truman Capote and heir to his late friend's estate, came to Paris recently to revisit the places that the two had visited in the 1950s and 1960s when they traveled together and lived for some years in Europe. Dunphy, a distinguished novelist himself, was putting the finishing touches to his memoir of his association with Capote, he calls it "Dear Genius . . ." and McGraw-Hill is publishing it in the autumn.

Dunphy reports that writing about Capote is becoming an American industry. Six authors are toiling on biographies. Some of these never met him and others knew him only slightly. However, as Capote was constantly in the news from the appearance of his first novel, "Other Voices, Other Rooms," in 1948 until his last years when his inebriated comportment on television and in lecture halls made the front pages, there is probably sufficient material for another 20 volumes.

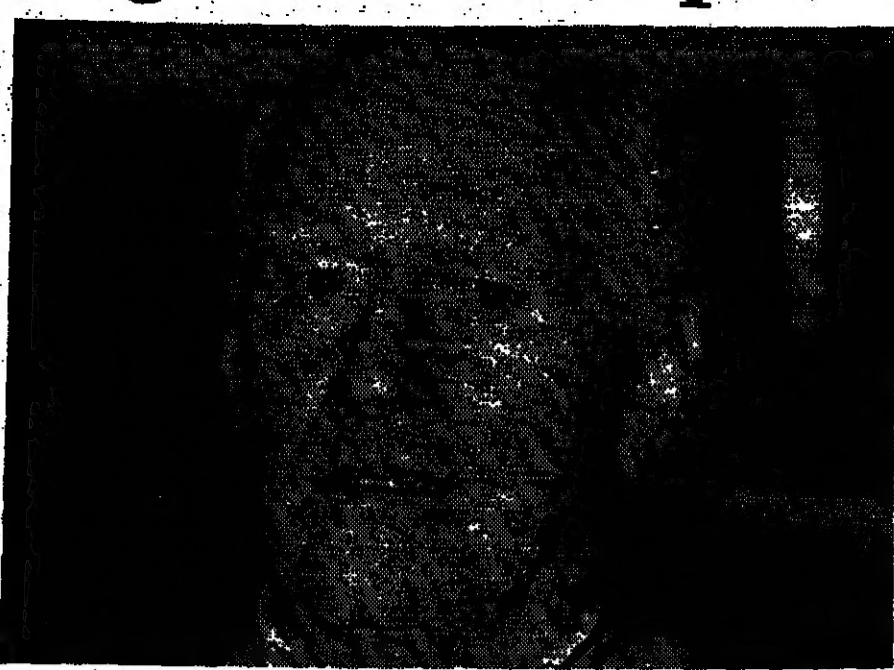
Dunphy refers to his memoir as a sort of "miracle play." Actually it is more like a mystery play. In Dunphy's reminiscences Capote is the center of a complex story of a groping search for identity. Dunphy introduces himself as a dual character, pictured sometimes as a confidant of Capote and sometimes as a priest of shaky faith who strives to fulfill his duties as a brothel keeper.

Capote was born in New Orleans. He grew up in the care of his alcoholic mother and her second husband, a shady gambler but a kind stepfather. An omnivorous reader with enormous curiosity, he taught himself. He never attended a university and believed that four years of college training would have been a waste of his time. When the family moved to New York he secured a job as an office boy at The New Yorker. Soon his stories were in the magazine's pages and his reputation in Vogue and Harper's Bazaar.

Short and stocky, the tawny hair on his large head was cut in bangs, giving his round face a baby aspect. He dressed any which way, but there was chic in the casual manner with which he wore his pre-bubble get-ups. His voice was that of a child, high-pitched and having a trace of mush-mouthed Southern drawl. He gesticulated broadly as he held forth, but what he said was provocative and amusing. He described those he spoke of with expert mimicry.

I met him first in a photographer's studio after his first novel had come out. Rumor of its importance ran before it and there were bids for film rights. Darryl Zanuck bought the rights sight unseen for a fancy price. "After he read it he said the only picture in it was on the cover," Capote giggled.

The book's jacket had a photograph showing the author lounging in a hammock in a tropical waistcoat. This photo was reproduced in ads and accompanied reviews of the novel, introducing the latest literary star to the public as a potential baby-faced dandy.



Jack Dunphy (above) and Truman Capote at his desk, around 1970. "Is he trying to commit suicide in public?" Tennessee Williams asked.

staring in wide-eyed surprise at his audience. It caused quite a stir.

Capote captured so much newspaper space that a reader complained that the only information one could find in the dailies was either about Harry Truman, then president of the United States, or Truman Capote. Gossip columns were filled with his quips and he became the pet of café society and society hostesses. A good mixer, he was soon mixing with those at the top, multimillionaires, the "beautiful people" and movie stars.

It was at this time that he and Dunphy met. Dunphy had just published his first novel, "Join Fury," which dealt with Irish-American family life in his native town, Philadelphia. He was a more rugged individualist than Capote, contemptuous of the mundanity that had taken up the wonder boy from the South. Dunphy was an athlete and a professional dancer and had appeared with his wife, Joan McCracken, in the hit musical, "Oklahoma." The two novice novelists decided to travel together in Italy and Greece.

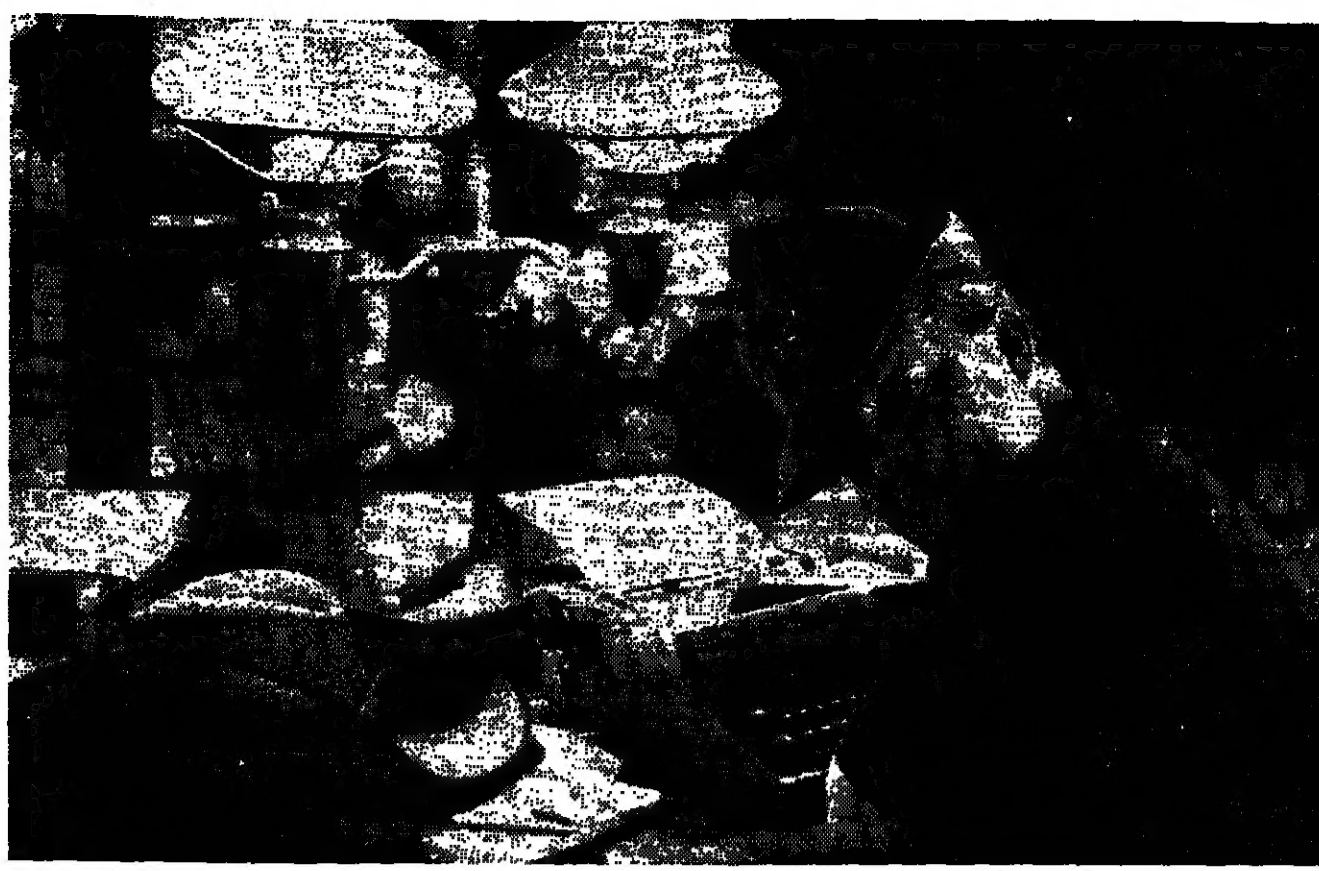
In the summer of 1950 I happened on them in Sicily. They were sharing a villa in the Taormina hills with a garden of almond and orange trees and an entrancing name: Fontana Vecchia.

"All summer there were fire-works on saints' days and the dark blue sky was tapestried with gushing chrysanthemums and leaping stars above the quiet gleam of fishing boats working tirelessly as we played," writes Dunphy. But the two authors worked diligently. Capote completed a book on his travels to exotic lands, "Local Color," wrote "The Grass Harp," and outlined his next novel, "Breakfast at Tiffany's." Dunphy finished his second novel, "Friends and Vagabond Lovers."

After this fruitful session in self-imposed exile, Capote was seized with wanderlust. He went to Japan, then joined the "Porgy and Bess" troupe when it was invited to Russia. He recorded that East-West encounter with droll comment in his volume, "The Muses Are Heard."

He made his debut as a playwright with his dramatization of "The Grass Harp." It was lavishly produced on the New York stage with decor by Cecil Beaton and music by Virgil Thomson, but this delicate fantasy about two elderly aunts rearing their adolescent nephew in an Alabama village was too dreamy for Broadway. He followed it with "House of Flowers," a musical with a Harold Arlen score. Its setting was a vine-clustered brook in Port-au-Prince and it prospered for a season. Capote wanted to disown it, feeling that his whimsical libretto had been vulgarized into a vaudeville show for its star, Pearl Bailey. The theater, he sighed, was not for him.

Writing screen scripts was less trying and more lucrative. His scenario for the John Huston film, "Beat the Devil," brought him a small fortune and he enjoyed attending the location shooting in Italy. Later he was to appear in the movies as an actor and invaded television as a guest on talk shows. When his eye happened on a dispatch about a mass murder in Kansas he found the subject for what he has long had in mind: a nonfiction novel. A farmer, his wife and their two children had been slain by two drifters. Capote went to Kansas, holed up in a motel, interviewed the killers, relatives and neighbors of the victims, and studied the temper of the community. The trial dragged



on and he flew off to ski in Switzerland to shape his observations for the story he would tell. He returned for the jury's verdict and witnessed the executions.

"In Cold Blood" created an immediate stir with its absorbing account of the crime and its punishment, and the sale of the book's film rights elevated Capote to high-tax status. The elated author celebrated his triumph by throwing a party that received worldwide attention: a masked ball at the Hotel Plaza. Everyone of prominence in the arts and in society was invited and all came. The wonder boy from the Alabama magnolia lands had found room at the top. The Plaza party was his apotheosis.

"In Cold Blood" enlarged his reputation as one of America's foremost authors and there was a curiosity about what he would do next. He had in mind a novel of epic scope about the rich and famous, the cosmopolitan smart set that guides fashions and trends. He was on intimate terms with most of its members and he envisioned a work comparable to Proust's masterpiece about the Parisian haute monde. He had selected a title: "Answered Prayers," inspired by the cautioning statement of Saint Theresa of Avila: "More tears are shed over answered prayers than unanswered ones."

Time passed without news of his progress on "Answered Prayers." However, several new stories gave evidence that his descriptive powers and insight were as sharp as ever. One of these, "Hand-Carved Coffins," a riveting, macabre novelette about revenge murders in a small town, is among his best work. A movie company purchased it for \$1 million and he was preparing its screenplay when he died.

Dunphy, in his memoir, switches from his

background narrative of Paris house disputes and sotto voce proselytizing to picture in lightning flashes the agonizing of the literary Icarus who flew too high. Shortly after the glamorous Plaza festivities Capote in tears confessed to his friend that he depended on drink for inspiration. A compulsive alcoholic, he committed himself to clinics for "cures," but on release he went back to the bottle. He would disappear on pub crawls. He took to traveling frantically, flying to California or Florida without discernable purpose. He was hospitalized again and again. He joined Alcoholics Anonymous, but continued to drink secretly. Finding no relief in alcohol he took to drugs as well.

In 1975, excerpts from "Answered Prayers" were printed in Esquire magazine. The articles — under the heading "Unspooled Monsters" — shook the author's admirers. He defined these extracts from his work-in-progress as "tail pieces" and in them he reviled those in high places who had befriended him, pillorying them with such excess that his intended stinging satire fell into cheap burlesque. It was not difficult to identify who was who, though he transparently disguised his victims, but his caricaturing distorted them into incredible creatures, monsters indeed. There was no literary distinction to these exposures of "the sin of society." Capote's smooth flowing style, deep and rippling, had vanished together with his manners, his sense of proportion, his subtle humor and his sympathetic understanding of human beings.

This mud-slinging, as might have been expected, closed the doors of the great houses on him. He explained his final gaff childishly: "They knew I was a writer and they told me things."

His extravagant personality still fascinated the nation, though its society elite wanted to hear no more of him. The news about him, however, was bad news. His intoxication was often apparent when he was seen on television; he was arrested for drunken driving; and during a lecture at a Maryland university he had to be removed from the platform, drunk, incoherent and using obscene language.

"Is he trying to commit suicide in public?" inquired Tennessee Williams, who he had insulted in his "tail pieces." It appeared that he was.

Once in delirium he muttered a confused story about the theft of his precious manuscript. Dunphy nursed him, but, exasperated by his broken promises never to touch another drop, shouted at him.

"Do you know Thoreau's advice to the town drunk?"

"No, what?" Capote asked.

"Cut your throat!"

Dunphy's explanation of his friend's violent attacks on those he had assiduously cultivated is simple: He went mad. The insane have the boon of irresponsibility, but other elements motivated his derangement. He was a non-conformist in continual contest with the status quo, the case of the artist of fearless independence. He had an open and nimble mind. He belonged to no clique. Both collective radical chic with its futile platitudes and WASPish law and order were alien to him. In his own fashion, he more effectively pleaded the cause of the excluded, the despised. He looked on life with a sense of childish wonder and saw things through an original temperament. He would have been a misfit in any society, as the authentic artist inevitably is.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

- BRUSSELS:**
• La Louve, Credit Général de Banque (tel: 516.12.11).
— To Sept. 4: Campaign Posters Between Two Wars.
• Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 733.96.10).
— To December 31: Chinese Porcelain.
• Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
— To July 31: In search of the photo-novel: exposition of photos by Marie-Françoise Pissart.
• Travers (tel: 218.40.86).
— To July 31: Jazz photography: work by photographer Jacky Le-page.
- ENGLAND**
LONDON:
• Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To July 19: A Paradise Lost. The Neo-Romantic Imagination in Britain, 1935-1955: A re-examination of Neo-Romantic art in Britain from the late 1930s to the mid 1950s focuses on painters, filmmakers, and photographers who eschewed Pop and Abstract art in favor of more mystical and symbolic themes. Artists include Michael Ayrton, Cecil Collins, John Minton and Carl Richards; photographers include Edwin Smith, Bill Brandt, John Piper and Paul Nash.
• Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To Sept. 27: Pictures 1982-1986: retrospective of the work of British artists Gilbert and George. New York: latest stages of the art of Gilbert and George. This rare exhibition of the work of contemporary artists includes work from their European tour which originated in Bordeaux.
— To Sept. 27: Masson Surrealist Paintings: 140 drawings by André Masson, one of the leaders of the Paris Surrealist movement. Many of the drawings, which cover the period 1922-74, have not previously been exhibited.
• Royal Academy of Arts (734.50.52).
— To Oct. 25: Master Drawings from the Jan Woodner Collection. The collection is made up of nearly every major school of European art over the last six hundred years, from the early Renaissance to the Impressionists. Italian Renaissance drawings include works by Fra Angelico, Leonardo, Raphael and Tiepolo. Durer, Hoffman, and Holbein the Younger are among the Northern School, and Dutch artists include van Goyen and Rembrandt. The French school is represented by Watteau, Redon, Cézanne, and Matisse.
• Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— The controversial Turner exhibition in the new Clare Gallery.
- FRANCE**
PARIS:
• Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Sept. 8: New Tendencies in 20th Century Avant-Garde.
— To October 11: Drawings by Antonin Artaud.
• Galerie Schmitz (tel: 42.60.36.36).
— To July 18: French Masters of the 19th and 20th Century: annual spring exhibition of French artists of the past two hundred years. Artists include Degas, Cézanne, Nicolas de Stael, Toulouse-Lautrec, etc.
• Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To January, 1988: The Third Eye of Jean Henri Lartigue: photography by contemporary French photographer Jean Henri Lartigue.
— To July 20: Tani, Gold of the Pharaohs.
• Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 42.97.27.00).
— To Sept. 5: The Painter Before His Mirror: Gérard Schurr collection of 222 self-portraits.
— To Sept. 21: Ornamentalists of the 19th to the 17th Centuries: drawings from the private collection of Edmond de Rothschild.
• Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14).
— To Aug. 30: Permanent collection and 20th century collection: presentation of pieces from the Drouot-De la Roche collection.
• Musée Carnavalet (tel: 42.72.21.13).
— To Sept. 9: Les Chartreux: works concerning the religious history of France.
- GERMANY**
STUTTGART:
• Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
— To Aug. 9: British Art in the 20th Century: exhibition of lesser known British artists in the period from 1910 to 1970, organized by the Royal Academy of Arts.
- ITALY**
ROME:
• Galleria d'Arte Moderna.
— To September 6: Le Stanze della Memoria: pieces from the collection of worldly literary critic Mario Praz (1776-1870).
• Venice:
• Museo Correr (tel: 25625).
— To Oct. 18: Matisse and Italy: impressive collection of Matisse paintings, drawings and sculpture (the 75 pieces of sculpture include the 75 pieces of sculpture in the collection of his works in that medium).
• Ca' Pesaro.
— To Aug. 2: American Art in the 60s: exhibition from the Ludwig Museum in Cologne of works by 25 artists including Warhol, Levitt, Dine, Stella, Noland and Paoletti.
- JAPAN**
TOKYO:
• National Museum of Modern Art
— To Aug. 9: 100 works on loan from museums in Munich, Paris, Moscow and New York.
- SCOTLAND**
EDINBURGH:
• National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
— To Oct. 11: French Master Drawings from Stockholm: 125 works from the Swedish National Museum's distinguished collection of French 18th century drawings.
• Gallery of Modern Art.
— To Oct. 25: new Scottish Art work by over a dozen young Scottish artists.
- SPAIN**
MADRID:
• Centro de Arte Reina Sofia
— To Sept. 6: Fernando Botero Collection: 100 works from private collections by Colombian painter, Fernando Botero.
— To Sept. 15: Spanish Pavilion in the International Exhibition of 1937: exhibition recreates art and architecture of Civil War period, including Picasso, Calder, Miro and others.
- UNITED STATES**
• The Art Institute (tel: 443.36.24).
— To Sept. 6: 18th Century Turkish Art: 210 pieces of Turkish art during the period of "The Lawgiver" Sultan Suleyman.
• New York:
• Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860-6868).
— To July 19: Frank Lloyd Wright and the Johnson Wax Building: drawings, plans, furniture, and decorative arts.
— To Sept. 20: Robert Adams and Kedleston: the 18th century architect's drawings and paintings of the Neo-Palladian British mansion in Derbyshire.
— To Oct. 11: Art Nouveau Bing: an exhibition of 200 prints, posters, decorative art objects and furniture to illustrate the beginnings of Art Nouveau, and the international influence of Siegfried Bing (1838-1905), whose shop, L'Art Nouveau gave its name to the whole movement.
— July 28 to Nov. 8: Underground Images - Subway Posters: New York City's School of Visual Arts, celebrating its 40th anniversary, has organized an exhibition of subway posters designed by such graphic designers as Milton Glaser, Ivan Chermayeff, Paul Davis and others. The school is said to be the largest arts college in the country and has been especially innovative in the field of computer graphics.
- Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).**
— To Aug. 23: Joan Miro Retrospective: first retrospective of the artist's work since his death. 150 pieces include paintings, drawings, ceramics and collages.
• Jewish Museum (tel: 860.1888).
— To Aug. 16: Chagall and the Bible: in honor of the centennial of Marc Chagall's birth comprises 105 etchings, a series of illustrations for the Bible begun in the 1930s and completed in the 1950s. The suite, recently acquired by the Jewish Museum, has rarely been exhibited in its totality. Accompanying the Bible prints will be a number of major works by Chagall — dating from his Fauve and Cubist periods through the late work of the 1980s — illustrating Chagall's lifelong interest in the Bible.
• Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
— To July 31: Masterpieces of Sung and Yuan Calligraphy and Painting
— To Sept. 6: Costumes from Costume Institute
— To Jan. 1988: Houses for the Hereafter, Puncture Temples from Guerrero, Mexico
• Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
— To Sept. 8: Bernini 1961-1987: the last 25 years seen through 150 works of 29 Berlin artists and 27 artists from other countries, including Georg Baselitz, Markus Lipertz, Malcolm Morley, David Hockney, and Bernd Zimmer.
— To August 18: Selection of the publications of Russian artist Ilya Zaslavskiy, focusing on his innovative book designs — 22 volumes done between 1923 and 1974 and illustrated by such artists as Jean Arp, Max Ernst, Alberto Giacometti, Henri Matisse, Joan Miró, Pablo Picasso and Jacques Villon.
• Morgan Library, (tel: 685.00.08).
— To July 31: European Decorative Arts from the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford.
— To July 31: J.P. Morgan's Manuscripts and Montague Rhodes James.
• New York Public Library (tel: 212.76.76).
— To Sept. 4: A musical tribute to the Constitution in early editions, portraits, and other items.
— To Sept. 11: Tribute to Jerome Robbins
— To Sept. 12: Original costumes and costume design by Dagmar Schaubberger.
• Whitney Museum of American Art, Madison Avenue at 75th Street (tel: 570.36.00).
— To Aug. 30: 20th Century American Art: highlights of the permanent collection.
• Washington, D.C.:
• National Gallery (tel: 737.42.15).
— To July 26: Selections from the Windsor Royal Collection for the first time in Washington. Works include drawing by Italian masters Leonardo, Michelangelo, and Raphael.

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Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756 Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18.41 L.Fr. 6.700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1.21 Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3.05 N.Kr. 1.110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.56 Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55.33 Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3.05 S.Kr. 1.110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1.10 S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East \$	430	230	125	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	580	320	175	Varies by country

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Dividends	P.10	Other markets	P.14

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH

Market, Buoyed by Record, Expected to Continue Climb

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Investors were cheered Wednesday as the Dow Jones industrial average, the most closely watched barometer of the stock market, rose 14.19 to a record 2,463.97. Most market professionals expect stocks to chart an upward course over the rest of this year.

Their optimistic appraisal is anchored on what they see as likely prospects of moderate inflation, modest economic growth and ample supplies of money to invest.

In particular, the dollar's recent strength has encouraged stock buyers. By contrast, last spring's weakness in the dollar caused stock and bond prices to drop sharply. Looking ahead, a number of market strategists see any continued strength in the nation's currency as speeding the flow of equity-bound money from overseas.

But market participants do not expect gains in the second half to match those of the first six months, when the Dow industrials charged ahead 27.56 percent, or 522.58 points, to finish at 2,418.53 on June 30.

For one thing, there is the sobering lesson of last year, when the Dow climbed 22.37 percent in the opening half and then limped through the final six months with a gain of 0.17 percent.

Only four entire years in the postwar era — 1954, 1958, 1975 and 1985 — witnessed gains exceeding the 27.56 percent advance of 1987's opening half. The Dow's top performers, with gains ranging from 135.29 percent down to 45.35 percent, were Bethlehem Steel, Goodyear Tire, Navistar International, Alcoa and USX. The only losers were Boeing, down 8.31 percent, and Primetec, off 1.04 percent.

"My target for the Dow in the second half is 2,750 to 2,800," said Linda Newman, president of the Atlanta Capital Corp., a money management concern in New York. "I like International Business Machines, Warner-Lambert and Merck, along with Time, Macmillan and Sara Lee," she said, adding that she would still avoid the interest-sensitive groups.

"My target for the Dow is 2,700," said Greg A. Smith, investment strategist for Prudential-Bache Securities. "The distant cloud I spy has to do with the fact that the stock market continues to rally on what it has rallied on for the last three years — signs of lower interest rates," he added. "If the economy is to really improve as a result of the dollar's recent weakness, interest rates simply aren't going to go lower. My hope is that the earnings reports this summer are going to loosen some of that interest rate dependency."

IF THE STOCK MARKET does not start to discount improved profits and depend less on a better credit market, Mr. Smith warned, "I think we are in for a rough road after the end of the summer."

One unusual feature of this bull market is that stock prices kept climbing without any improvement in overall corporate profits. Falling interest rates permitted price-earnings multiples of stocks to expand.

"The days of multiple-driven advances in stock prices are over, in our opinion," said Robert S. Solomon Jr., head of equity research at Solomon Brothers. "We believe that further increase in the stock market is now highly dependent on improvement in corporate profits."

When Shearson Lehman Brothers recently announced its list of 10 uncommon values in common stocks, Jack Rivkin, the director of research, suggested a trading range of 2,250 to 2,600 over the next 12 months. Shearson's 10 stocks are Baker Hughes, Coastal Corp., Cray Research, Hanson Trust, Hawley Group, McDonald's, Media General, NWA Inc., Service Corp. International and Tyco Laboratories.

Steven C. Lentholt, who heads the Lentholt Group, an investment advisory firm in Minneapolis, sees the market dangerously high in terms of historic norms for book value, dividend yield, price-earnings ratios and cash-flow multiples.

U.K. Bank In Talks With UBS

Hill Samuel Chief Resigns in Protest

By Peter Maass

International Herald Tribune

Hill Samuel Group PLC, the British merchant bank, said Thursday it is holding talks with Union Bank of Switzerland that could lead to a takeover bid by the Swiss bank. Hill Samuel also said its chief executive, Christopher Castleman, resigned, protesting the negotiations.

The announcement of the talks brought a sharp jump in Hill Samuel's share price, and other British merchant bank stocks also rose. Banking sources said the market appeared to believe that the Hill Samuel bid may be the start of a wave of takeovers in Britain's merchant banking sector.

"It may be that we're into the much-forecast second wave of Big Bang acquisitions," said a senior British banker. The first wave of acquisitions came with the liberalization of the London financial sector with widespread acquisitions in 1984 and 1985 of British brokerage houses.

Sources at Hill Samuel and UBS said that the talks are not yet at a final stage. "There is still some way to go," said a senior official at the investment firm J. Henry Schroder Wagg, which is advising UBS. "It's more likely to be weeks rather than days" before a deal is struck, he added.

Trading in Hill Samuel shares was briefly suspended Thursday morning to allow the firm to announce the talks and the resignation of Mr. Castleman. Once trading resumed, the shares shot up 164 pence to 676 pence, valuing the merchant bank at about \$600 million (\$972 million), sources said.

The acquisition, if agreed on, would significantly increase UBS's position on the London and international financial scene. UBS, the largest Swiss bank, already has a Eurobond-dealing unit in London, and it completed a takeover in 1985 of Phillips & Drew Ltd., a top London brokerage house.

"It would make them a pretty big player," said a source.

See BANKS, Page 15

Soviet Sales Turn a Harsh Spotlight on Toshiba

Electronics Maker Hopes To Limit the Damage

Special to the Herald Tribune

TOKYO — For years, one word seemed to describe Toshiba Corp. best: stodgy. But under its chairman, Shiochi Saba and its president, Sugichiro Watari, that seemed to be changing. The Japanese electrical and communications giant, long known for its technical excellence, was finally shaking off its reputation for mediocre marketing.

Now Toshiba is trying to shake off something more damaging: harsh Western criticism over revelations that a subsidiary sold sophisticated machinery with military applications to the Soviet Union. And Mr. Saba and Mr. Watari are gone, sacrificial victims of one of the biggest technology scandals ever to have engulfed a Japanese company.

With legislation pending before Congress that could bar Toshiba from doing business in the United States for two to five years, the company is being forced to look inward at how the scandal could have happened, and how it can rise above it.

According to U.S. officials, Toshiba Machine Co., a relatively small child of the parent company, violated Western security regulations covering exports of advanced machine tools to Communist countries. The officials say that the unit supplied propeller-milling equipment to the Soviet Union, permitting the Russians to construct submarines that run more quietly and thus are much harder to detect.

After the sales were revealed, Toshiba Corp. tried hard to distance itself from its subsidiary. But the resignations of Mr. Saba and Mr. Watari after just 15 months in their posts underscored the parent company's sense of responsibility in the affair. "We are feeling a grave responsibility for disturbing the world," Mr. Saba is reported to have said after he resigned.

According to analysts, the loss of Mr. Saba, 68, and Mr. Watari, 62, will hurt Toshiba, although the full impact will be limited since both were not as active as advisors to the company. The loss will be felt in other crucial ways as well. Toshiba — like the rest of its Japanese competitors — had been eager to participate in the U.S. space-based defense initiative, popularly known as Star Wars. But the U.S. Congress seems unlikely to trust Toshiba with the technological secrets of such a huge project, given the events of the last few months. Analysts say this could seriously undermine the company in its race against its rivals.

Company officials are not talking to the press. But Joichi Aoi, a 61-year-old senior executive vice president who has replaced Mr. Watari as president — usually considered a more crucial job in Japan than chairman — has said that if the sanctions come to pass, "a disastrous thing would take place."



Toshiba ex-chairman, Shiochi Saba, with the new president, Joichi Aoi, left.

Toshiba's exports to the United States — already suffering because of the dollar's plunge — account for an estimated 10 percent of the company's revenues.

The "Toshiba affair" — and the possibility of a ban from important U.S. technology contracts that would boost research and innovation in consumer goods — represents a big comedown for a company that has gained a solid reputation over the years for technical soundness.

In 1982, for example, Toshiba put into

operation the first seeing robot. More recently, it became the first company to mass-produce one-megabit dynamic random access memory, or DRAM, chips, heralding the next generation of computers. And this past April, it said it had developed the world's first wire made of a ceramic material capable of achieving superconductivity at relatively high temperatures.

It is also one of the world's largest makers of consumer electronics goods — of which lap-

See TOSHIBA, Page 15

Kongsberg: Out of the Shadows

By Juris Kaza

Special to the Herald Tribune

A/S Kongsberg Vapensfabrikk, the Norwegian arms maker, had until recently eluded controversy — even notice — almost as deftly as one of the nearly silent Soviet submarines that has the company in so much trouble with the United States.

But now its role in what is being called "the Toshiba affair" has made the state-owned company the subject of scrutiny and criticism on two continents.

Kongsberg, along with Toshiba Machine Co., violated Western security agreements by selling the Russians propeller-milling equipment. The advanced propellers, permit Soviet submarines to run more quietly and evade detection. U.S. officials say Kongsberg makes the numerical controllers and computer software needed to operate the machine tools.

The incident, first disclosed in May, has

embarrassed the Oslo government because the company is run by Norway's Ministry of Defense. In recent weeks the Americans have been particularly critical of Norway's initial inquiry, which resulted in an indictment of one unidentified British employee of Kongsberg.

A Kongsberg spokesman said that no top managers had been removed or replaced as a result of the sales to the Russians. However, the department involved in the sales has been disbanded.

In a new development on Wednesday, The New York Times reported that Oslo investigators were now examining more than 150 other shipments by Kongsberg to the Russians.

Thor Axelbuah, the Norwegian prosecutor, told the Times that the Oslo authorities had confiscated thousands of pages of documents from Kongsberg and were trying to trace tools.

See KONGSBERG, Page 15

U.S. Bill On Trade Is Assailed

Europeans Say It Would Trigger Countermoves

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The European Community, after three days of inconclusive talks here, sharply criticized Thursday the trade legislation before the U.S. Congress. EC officials said it would set back world trade and trigger retaliatory action against U.S. exports.

The EC commissioner for external relations, Willy De Clercq, and the EC commissioner for agriculture, Frans Andriessen, made the attack in a statement issued after extensive talks with Senate and House leaders on the legislation.

The Europeans also seemed to reject President Ronald Reagan's call for a worldwide end to agricultural subsidies.

"A complete phasing out, exposing European farmers to all that's happening on the world market, is not a foreseeable situation," said Mr. Andriessen.

In Geneva on Monday, U.S. trade representatives proposed that agricultural subsidies worldwide be eliminated within 10 years, and all trade barriers end by the turn of the century.

Mr. De Clercq warned that passage of protectionist legislation by Congress could lead to retaliation against U.S. exports to Europe.

The EC officials said in their statement that many of the proposals would affect the EC.

(Reuters, AFP)

Victory for Labor

The Senate, in a showdown vote Thursday between business and labor interests, refused to remove from the trade bill an amendment forcing big companies to give workers 60 days notice of plant closings or mass layoffs, United Press International reported from Washington.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce said it would not support the trade bill with such language included.

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
American dollar	1.0000	
British pound	1.6475	+0.0025
French franc	6.5596	+0.0001
German mark	1.3636	+0.0001
Italian lira	2.3636	+0.0001
Japanese yen	163.89	+0.01
Swiss franc	1.4833	+0.0001
U.S. dollar	1.0000	
West German mark	1.3636	+0.0001
Yen	163.89	+0.01

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U.S. dollar	1.0000	
West German mark	1.3636	+0.0001
Yen	163.89	+0.01

Interest Rates

Rate	Change
1 month	5 1/4%
3 months	5 1/2%
6 months	5 3/4%
1 year	6 1/4%

Rate	Change
1 month	5 1/4%
3 months	5 1/2%
6 months	5 3/4%
1 year	6 1/4%

Rate	Change
1 month	5 1/4%
3 months	5 1/2%
6 months	5 3/4%
1 year	6 1/4%

Rate	Change
1 month	5 1/4%
3 months	5 1/2%
6 months	5 3/4%
1 year	6 1/4%

Rate	Change
1 month	5 1/4%
3 months	5 1/2%
6 months	5 3/4%
1 year	6 1/4%

Rate	Change
1 month	5 1/4%
3 months	5 1/2%
6 months	5 3/4%
1 year	6 1/4%

Whiz Kid of ZZZZ Best Is Called on the Carpet

Reputation Shattered by Charges

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — At the age of 21, Barry J. Minkow has experienced degrees of fame, fortune and notoriety that few people achieve in a lifetime. Having made millions of dollars from a carpet-cleaning company he started in his parents' garage six years ago, he has become an entrepreneurial hero to many in Southern California.

But Mr. Minkow now faces a rash of legal problems that have shattered his reputation and could lead to criminal prosecution. He is being investigated for links to organized crime and is already fighting allegations that he misappropriated more than \$23 million from his own company, ZZZZ Best Co., driving it to bankruptcy court.

Wednesday, members of the Los Angeles Police Department's Organized Crime Intelligence Division searched ZZZZ Best's offices and Mr. Minkow's home in suburban Los Angeles. The police said an investigation had uncovered substantial evidence that the company had been used to legitimize "huge" profits from narcotics sales by organized crime. A spokesman said the police were searching for documents that would trace the flow of the company's money.

Mr. Minkow resigned from the company July 2, citing health reasons. On Monday, following an internal investigation, the company filed a civil suit charging that Mr. Minkow and several associates had engaged in an "elaborate scheme" to divert money for their own use.

The purported diversion had depleted its funds so dramatically, the company said, that it would have to seek protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws. The company is also being investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Minkow's legal problems, especially the allegations of money laundering, came as a shock to many in his hometown of Reseda, north of downtown Los Angeles, where he was known for his contributions to anti-drug programs and other community projects.

Through his lawyer, Arthur Barz, Mr. Minkow denied any wrongdoing or link to organized crime.

Until the last few months, it appeared that his business skills were matched only by his cockiness. ZZZZ Best, which is pronounced "zee best," grew from an after-school project with a few thousand dollars in annual sales to a multimillion-dollar concern that became a darling of Wall Street.

Mr. Minkow, who has short dark hair and displays weightlifter's muscles, boasted in an interview earlier this year that "we are a better company than IBM," and that his ambition was to build ZZZZ Best into "the General Motors of carpet cleaning" all over the world. One day, he said, he would become president of the United States.

Mr. Minkow has been ascending in fame through his young life. His mother worked for a carpet-cleaning company. When Bar-

See CARPET, Page 13

U.S. Oil Prices Go Over \$21 On News of Tanker Attack

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Oil prices rose past \$21 a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange on Thursday to the highest level in 18 months after an Iranian gunboat attacked an American-operated supertanker in the Gulf.

West Texas intermediate — the benchmark U.S. crude for immediate delivery on the Merc — soared by 35 cents to \$21.23 a barrel. It was the first time that the crude had closed above the \$21 level since it finished at \$21.27 a barrel on Jan. 20, 1986.

Prices advanced in Europe, where North Sea Brent for July was trading as high as \$19.75, up 25 cents, and August cargoes were at \$19.65. The most widely traded Middle East crude, Dubai, was up 10 cents on Wednesday at \$17.55 a barrel.

The news of the attack provided further upward momentum to a market in which prices have risen sharply since last month's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna, during which new output controls were set for the rest of 1987. The supertanker, the Peconic, was registered in Liberia and under charter to a subsidiary of Texaco Inc. The final cargo would have been about 2 million barrels, Texaco said.

William Byers, analyst for Bear Stearns & Co., said the market probably would stay firm, without major movement. (UPI, Reuters)



American Express Bank Ltd. An American Express company

Wolters Samsom Raises Kluwer Bid

By Ronald van de Krol
Special to the Herald Tribune
AMSTERDAM — Wolters Samsom Groep NV, the "white knight" trying to save fellow Dutch publisher Kluwer NV from an unfriendly takeover by Elsevier NV, raised its agreed takeover terms for Kluwer on Thursday as it launched a public tender offer. The offer is valued at nearly \$500 million.

The enhanced terms are designed to compete more effectively with last week's tender offer by Elsevier, another Dutch publisher. Under the terms, Wolters Samsom will pay two of its own ordinary shares, 50 guilders (\$24) in cash and one convertible cumulative preference share for each Kluwer ordinary share.

Both bids value Kluwer, the third-ranking Dutch publisher, at

just over 1 billion guilders (\$484 million). Originally, Wolters Samsom offered to swap three ordinary shares for each of Kluwer's.

A direct comparison between Wolters Samsom's two bids is difficult. But based on Thursday's closing prices and assuming all the preference shares are converted, the new bid values each Kluwer share at 425 guilders. Elsevier's offer, of six of its ordinary shares plus \$75 in cash, values Kluwer's 2.43 million shares at 423 guilders each.

With the offers based partly on the bidders' share price, stock market moves have become important. Kluwer rose to 422 guilders on the Amsterdam stock exchange, a gain of 4.50 guilders from Wednesday. Elsevier closed 120 guilders higher at 58 guilders, while Wolters Samsom slipped one guilder to 125.

Analysts said Wolters Samsom had been forced to improve its offer after Elsevier announced last week that it had already captured up to 24 percent of Kluwer's ordinary shares on the open market.

One analyst noted that even if Elsevier gained all Kluwer's ordinary shares, it would still not win majority control. Kluwer, to dilute the voting power of the ordinary shares, has issued millions of preference shares to a Kluwer foundation and to Wolters Samsom.

The merger of Kluwer and Wolters Samsom, the fourth-largest Dutch publisher, would create the country's second-biggest publishing group. If it wins, Elsevier, currently No. 2, would out NV Verenigd Bezi VNU as the largest Dutch publisher.

Profits at Issue At French Banks

Reuters

PARIS — French bank profits rose by more than 30 percent in 1986 to 120 billion francs (\$19.6 billion), but future profitability might not be assured if banks don't do more to cut costs, the Banking Commission reported Thursday.

It said that while the average annual increase in operating costs had been cut from nearly 20 percent in 1981 to 5.5 percent in 1986, the rate of growth was higher than the rate of inflation, 2.1 percent last year.

Over the last four years operating costs had risen 42 percent while the consumer price index had risen 24.7 percent.

Former Crocker Executives Reunited

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune
W. Keith Smith, who helped Frank V. Cahouet cut loan losses at Crocker National Corp. of San Francisco, has rejoined his old chief at Mellon Bank Corp. in Pittsburgh to try to do more of the same.

Last month Mellon hired Mr. Smith, 55, to replace J. David Barnes, who was dismissed by Mellon's board in April after the bank holding company reported a \$59.8 million quarterly loss, cut its dividend and forecast a large second-quarter loss.

The bank said Mr. Smith, 52, had been named vice chairman and treasurer, and will function as chief financial officer. He succeeds G. Christian Lantzsch, 63, who is retiring.

At Crocker, Mr. Cahouet and Mr. Smith restored the bank to profitability before it was sold to Wells Fargo Corp. After Mr. Cahouet resigned as chief executive officer of Crocker last year, he became president of the Federal National Mortgage Association. Mr. Smith went to Pacar Inc. of Bellevue, Washington, a maker of heavy-duty trucks, as chief financial officer and manager of its finance and leasing subsidiary.

Nathan W. Pearson, interim chairman before Mr. Cahouet was appointed, told The New York Times the Mellon directors had chosen Mr. Cahouet because they view Mellon's difficulties as similar to those at Crocker.

McLean Industries of New York, the big American-flag shipping company, has promoted Robert G. Truesdell 2d to president and chief executive. Mr. Truesdell, 38, had been president and chief executive of another McLean venture, First Colony Farms Inc., a real estate subsidiary. He succeeds Charles I. Hiltzheimer, 59, who took the posts last November shortly after the company filed for court protection under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code. Mr. Hiltzheimer will continue to be an adviser on matters relating to McLean's shipping subsidiaries.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. of Los Angeles has promoted Joseph F. Snape to president of Occidental Petroleum (Caledonia) Ltd., the company's British subsidiary. Mr. Snape, 49, an American, had been general manager of Occidental's North Sea operations since 1981.

Chemical New York Corp. has appointed Francois B. Larsen as general manager of Chemical New York Capital Market Corp., its securities subsidiary in Geneva. Mr. Larsen, 31, a Danish-born Swiss, had been deputy director. He succeeds the interim general manager, Janharth Musters, who will return to his post as chief operating officer for Chemical's merchant banking subsidiary in London, Chemical Bank International Ltd.

OSE SA of Marseille's general manager, Alain Kirichian, 37, has sold the master franchise of its OK Service subsidiary to Rainbow In-

ternational of Waco, Texas, a carpet cleaning and dyeing chain. OSE is an acronym for Organisation de Service d'Entretien. OK Service, through its network of agencies, installs, repairs and maintains household utilities and appliances.

Westpac Banking Corp. of Sydney has promoted Geoffrey Yates to general manager for the state of Victoria. He succeeds Ray Hornsby, 58, who is retiring. Mr. Yates, 46, had been deputy manager of Westpac Life Ltd., a Westpac subsidiary, which he founded last year.

Primerica Corp., the Greenwich, Connecticut financial services and retailing concern formerly known as American Can Co., has named Michael L. Roth executive vice president and chief financial officer. Mr. Roth, 41, moves up from senior vice president. He succeeds Kenneth A. Yarnell Jr., 44, who last month became president of the company.

Chief Resigns As US Sprint Takes a Charge

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Charles Skibo, president of unprofitable US Sprint Communications Co., has resigned from the long-distance phone concern, it was announced Thursday by United Telecommunications Inc. and GTE Corp., Sprint's owners.

The companies said Robert Snedaker, 61, former vice chairman and chief operating officer of United Telecommunications, would replace Mr. Skibo, 48.

The partners also said Sprint's financial results for the second quarter of 1987 would include a nonrecurring pretax charge against earnings of about \$350 million.

Mr. Skibo resigned "to pursue other business interests."

US Sprint's \$350 Million Charge Hurts Parents

KANSAS CITY — United Telecommunications Inc. said Thursday that at \$350 million pretax charge at US Sprint Communications Co., its joint venture with GTE Corp., will force it to post an after-tax charge of about \$109 million in the second quarter, or \$1.09 a share.

GTE said its share of the charge at the long-distance phone company, after taxes, would be \$55 million, or 16 cents a share.

The companies said that the one-time charge at US Sprint would cover the writedown of obsolete equipment as it switched to a fiber-optic network and an increased provision for uncollectible customer bills.

GTE said its pretax share, or \$175 million, would be partially offset by a pretax gain of about \$75 million from pension settlements.

GTE, based in Stamford, Connecticut, said it would post a profit for the second quarter despite the US Sprint charge. GTE earned 78 cents a share for the first quarter and 92 cents a share for the second quarter of 1986.

United Telecommunications "earned 13 cents a share for the first quarter and 57 cents a share for the second quarter of last year. It said that US Sprint was making good progress in rectifying the billing problems that have hurt the carrier's results ever since it was formed in June 1986, when GTE and United Telecom merged their ailing long-distance units.

Dow Jones' Net Rises

NEW YORK — Dow Jones & Co. said Thursday that second-quarter profit rose 16.9 percent to

\$49.1 million after \$42 million in the year-ago period.

Earnings per share rose to 51 cents from 43 cents, on revenues up 9.7 percent at \$313.1 million from \$285.3 million.

For the first half, profit rose to \$115.8 million, or \$1.20 a share, from \$103.8 million, or \$1.07, on sales of \$598.6 million after \$545 million in the year-earlier period.

Thorn EMI Profit Soars

LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC said Thursday that pretax profit jumped 52.3 percent to £159.5 million (\$258 million at current exchange rates) in the year ended March 31, after £104.7 million in the previous year.

Operating profit rose 23.6 percent to £173.5 million from £140.2 million, but sales actually fell slightly, to £3.19 billion from £3.22 billion.

Thorn said its withdrawal from the major domestic appliance market this year was an important strategic move, divesting it of a business with doubtful potential, and the group is now poised for continuous steady profit growth.

The major domestic and commercial appliances businesses were sold to Electrolux AB of Sweden in June for around \$44 million.

(Reuters)

J.P. Morgan Posts Loss

NEW YORK — J.P. Morgan & Co. has posted a \$586.4 million loss for its second quarter, after a \$237 million profit in the year-ago period, as a result of the bank holding company's decision to add \$875 million to its reserve for possible bad loans.

The loss was the first since Mar-

gan became a public company in 1959, but Wednesday's announcement from the nation's fourth-largest bank holding company had been expected, following the recent move by U.S. banks to boost their bad loan provisions.

Although Morgan has \$1.3 billion in Brazilian loans that have been reclassified as nonperform-

ing, its total nonperforming assets excluding Brazil fell in the quarter, to \$434 million, from \$672 million a year ago.

Morgan's total allowance for loan losses was \$1.76 billion as of June 30, or 5.35 percent of total loans outstanding, compared with \$847 million, or 2.22 percent, a year earlier.

(AP, NYT)

COMPANY NOTES

Chrysler Corp. may seek to buy a brokerage house or mortgage company. The Detroit News reported, quoting the chairman of Chrysler Financial Corp., Robert Miller. Chrysler also was reported to be interested in acquiring a high-technology company.

Consolidated Gold Fields PLC has sold 10 percent of its subsidiary Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd. to Rembrandt Group Ltd., the South African concern, for \$131 million (\$212 million). The sale reduces Consolidated's stake to 38 percent.

Fidelity & Sachs AG, the maker of car components, hopes to improve its position in the U.S. market after its recent takeover by Mannesmann AG, according to the managing board chairman, Friedrich Nachtsheim.

Group Bruxelles Lambert SA and Tractebel SA hold 52.4 percent of Combil Holdings PLC after buying 15.1 percent. The majority stake in Combil gives the partners a shareholding of more than 25 percent in Petrofina SA.

JMB Realty Corp. signed a definitive agreement for the previously announced acquisition of the Cadillac Fairview Corp. for \$1.96 billion, or \$60 million less than

originally announced. JMB will pay 34 Canadian dollars a share (\$25.70) in cash.

Koninklijke Nedlloyd Groep NV said it would cancel its joint conventional-cargo East Africa service with Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd.

Lombi PLC plans to raise \$56 million (\$90.6 million) through the issue in Japan of 20 million ordinary shares at \$2.804 each through 34 Japanese brokers.

Marriott Corp.'s negotiations have stalled in the attempt to buy Denny's Inc. and create the largest U.S. chain of family restaurants. Denny's said it considers the deal dead.

Morgan Stanley Group has announced that the trade giving Paul A. Blitzer 4.1 million shares of Pay 'N Pak Stores Inc. was canceled when a U.S. judge barred the purchase, which would have given Mr. Blitzer control.

Shell Whiting has concluded an agreement with the state-owned Egyptian General Petroleum Corp. using a new gas clause. It allows companies exploring for oil to sell gas they find to the government at a market-related price rather than simply recovering the costs of exploration and production.

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The Mouse That Roared: WPP's Bid for JWT

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The successful \$566 million bid by a tiny British marketing company, WPP Group PLC, for the world's fourth-largest advertising concern, JWT Group, was a minnow-swallows-whale corporate take, the most daring and audacious move ever seen by Madison Avenue.

What made the acquisition possible was an innovative financing structure put together by WPP and its 42-year-old chief executive, Martin S. Sorrell. The package included a couple of distinctively British features and a new attitude toward risk in the deregulated London financial community.

Even amid the growing spate of trans-Atlantic takeovers, the WPP action was unprecedented for its speed, structure and equity risk. The cash was financed largely by a tripling of WPP's shares outstanding. Previous trans-Atlantic deals have typically involved big British companies whose bids were financed internally or through bank loans.

There has never been a hostile deal by a British company going after a U.S. company with anything like this kind of financing, said Richard Kelly, a London vice president of First Boston Corp.

Mr. Sorrell began plotting his assault last February in the private dining room of the British merchant bank Samuel Montagu & Co.

Samuel Montagu and WPP began to assemble a stake in JWT, financed mainly by the merchant bank.

By late June it came to nearly 5 percent, worth \$14.8 million — more than four times the WPP assets.

Before WPP made its initial bid of \$45 a share for JWT on June 10, one of the options presented by First Boston was an American-style formula, which would have depended largely on debt. This structure would offer easier access to funds, but it would also mean pressure to generate cash flow. Mr. Sorrell rejected the leveraged option, preferring to sell more stock.

One banker described the attitude of Mr. Sorrell, who was educated at Cambridge University and Harvard Business School, as mid-Atlantic: willing to take more financing risk than most Britons but balking at U.S. debt levels.

The initial \$450 million bid was to be financed through a \$285 million stock issue, with Samuel Montagu and Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. underwriting.

When the bid was raised on June 26 to \$566 million, the equity portion was increased to \$340 million. It will be distributed through a rights issue where current shareholders will have the right to purchase two WPP shares priced at just over \$14 each for every share held.

Shareholders do not have to exercise that right, and the underwriters, who are left with unwanted stock, face greater potential risk than on new-share issues in the United States, where rights issues are not floated.

Before the deregulation of London's financial markets last October, this kind of rights issue was all but unknown. Moreover, the speed of the bank decision, 20 minutes on the raised bid, would never have been considered.

Dainippon Ink Delays Buying Reichhold Stock

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Dainippon Ink & Chemicals Inc., which has bid \$473 million for Reichhold Chemicals Inc., said Thursday it would delay acquiring Reichhold shares until Aug. 7, while Reichhold agreed to provide it with certain nonpublic information.

Dainippon said it extended its \$52.50 a share under offer for the specialty chemical company through Aug. 6, instead of the original July 23 deadline.

Reichhold's stock fell 62.5 cents Thursday to close at \$63.375 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Reichhold initially rejected the unsolicited offer. But Dainippon has indicated it might sweeten its bid, and Reichhold has said it was talking with other potential acquirers.

CARPET: Cleaning Firm's Whis Kid Swept Up in 'Laundering' Allegations

(Continued from first finance page)
ry was 9, she started taking him to work because she could not afford a baby sitter. He learned the basics of carpet cleaning and demonstrated a salesman's instinct by calling prospective customers.

At 15, operating out of his parent's garage, he started his own company. His friends had to drive him to appointments because he was not old enough to drive. Within a year he had his license and a long list of satisfied customers.

Working with what associates described as single-minded determination, he expanded his company into the largest of its kind in Southern California by the time he was 18 — when he said he made his first \$1 million. When ZZZZ Best went public last year, his 53 percent stake was for a short time worth more than \$100 million. He found a girlfriend, drove a red Ferrari and appeared on television talk shows.

But Mr. Minkow's rise now appears not to have proceeded as clearly as he has portrayed it. In 1985, by his own account desperate for cash, he borrowed \$400,000 from Jack Catanz, a reputed organized crime member, at interest rates of between 2 percent and 5 percent a week. Mr. Catanz later sued Mr. Minkow for purportedly failing to make good on an agreement to split the profits on certain work done by ZZZZ Best, which also restores damaged buildings.

Mr. Catanz died in February. Later, Mr. Minkow was forced to take on other joint venture partners, who usually received 50 percent of the project's profits.

The Los Angeles Times reported in May that the company had fraudulently overbilled some of its

credit card customers by \$72,000 during 1984 and 1985. Mr. Minkow admitted the overcharges, blaming them on unscrupulous subcontractors that he said no longer worked with the company. But some major investors in ZZZZ Best say they believe the company needed the extra cash to stay in business.

In any case, associates said, Mr. Minkow was clearly under enormous strain. While still a teen-ager, he developed bleeding ulcers, and his behavior was erratic.

Still, he retained his reputation as a do-gooder in his hometown, donating thousands of dollars to community causes. "To say that Mr. Minkow is generous is an understatement," Jan-Charles Leavitt, the executive director of the West Valley Family YMCA, wrote in a letter to the Los Angeles Times after its credit card story.

Law enforcement officials, however, have a darker view of Mr. Minkow. Police Chief Daryl Gates of Los Angeles said that the department had begun its investigation following the arrest of Ronnie Lorenzo, 41, a suspected organized crime figure, on a fugitive warrant from New Jersey. Mr. Lorenzo denied any wrongdoing.

After questioning Mr. Lorenzo about his suspected cocaine smuggling and trafficking activities, investigators developed evidence of a conspiracy to use legitimate businesses for laundering what Mr. Gates called "huge" drug profits. The investigation centered on ZZZZ Best, one of its subsidiaries and Interstate Appraisal Services, a Culver City, California, concern.

In the suit it filed against Mr. Minkow, ZZZZ Best charged that Interstate Appraisal and its presi-

dent, Thomas Padgett, had been part of a scheme to divert funds from ZZZZ Best by arranging for apparently fraudulent contracts.

The extent of the link between the purportedly misappropriated funds and the suspected money laundering scheme was unclear, Mr. Gates said.

Police said that participants in the suspected scheme included four men with links to organized crime, and two others described as their associates.

While the focus of the case has been on Mr. Minkow, it has also raised questions about why the company's board and its legal and financial advisers did not detect the purported misappropriation sooner. One board member, who asked not to be named, acknowledged this week that the company's internal investigation began only after the Los Angeles Times reported the credit card overbilling.

ZZZZ Best has 10 directors.

SECURITY PACIFIC BANK S.A., GENEVA

A subsidiary of Security Pacific National Bank, Los Angeles, CA., announces that Mr. Henri Heraief, having reached retirement age, will be stepping down as general manager as from July 1st, 1987. Mr. Heraief will continue as director and vice chairman of the board.

During more than twenty-five years in his capacity of general manager, Mr. Heraief was instrumental in developing our organization into a profitable and well regarded member of the Swiss Banking Community. To succeed him, Mr. Louk de Wilde has been appointed general manager. Mr. de Wilde was for the last six years general manager of NMB Bank (Suisse) S.A., Geneva.

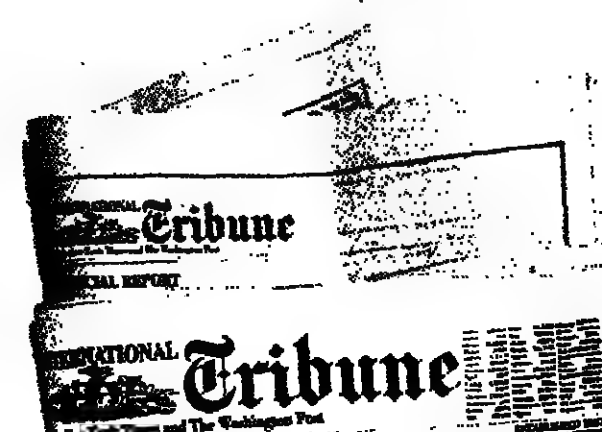
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Bringing the world's most important news to the world's most important audience

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips in Moderate Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar edged slightly Thursday against most major currencies in New York and Europe, but its retreat against the Japanese yen was halted by a statement from the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yentler.

Mr. Yentler's comment that the United States is competitive at current yen/dollar rates underpinned the market, dealers said, but his words were not enough to spark much enthusiasm in a subdued market.

"In pretty active trading the dollar was on a correction stage down from the 150 level," said Ron Holzer, chief foreign exchange trader at Harris Bank in Chicago.

In New York, the dollar closed lower at 150.20 yen, down from 150.40 yen Wednesday, and at 1.8390 DM, after 1.8405.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Swiss franc	1.5355	+0.0005
French franc	6.1310	+0.0010
British pound	1.5180	+0.0010
Italian lira	1.3600	+0.0010
Spanish peseta	166.67	+0.0010
Portuguese escudo	200.48	+0.0010
Belgian franc	33.33	+0.0010
Dutch guilder	3.7603	+0.0003
Austrian schilling	13.7603	+0.0003
West German mark	1.8390	+0.0005

It rose slightly to 1.5355 Swiss francs from 1.5345, but eased to 6.1310 French francs after 6.1420. The British pound also slipped against the dollar, to \$1.5180 from \$1.5188.

In London, the dollar ended at 149.85 yen, down from Wednesday's close of 150.60.

Other final quotes were 1.5320 Swiss francs, down from 1.5335 francs on Wednesday, and 6.1265 French francs against 6.1300. The mark showed strength and was

quoted at 1.8390 DM, up from 1.8420 DM.

The pound, alone among major currencies, lost ground against the dollar, dipping to a final \$1.5180, off slightly from Wednesday's close of \$1.5190.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8351 DM, up from 1.8454 DM at the close Wednesday. And in Zurich, the Swiss franc closed at 1.5320 to the dollar, down from 1.5318 francs.

(UPI, Reuters)

M-1 Falls in Week

The basic measure of U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$7.7 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$742.4 billion in the week ended June 29, the Federal Reserve said Thursday. Reuters reported from Washington.

HK Gets Share-Linked Bonds for Bulls, Bears

Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Banque Paribas, transplanting a fund-raising technique from the Eurobond market, introduced Thursday in Hong Kong a bond whose return is linked to the performance of the volatile local stock market.

Financial analysts said the issue of so-called bull and bear bonds, may revive Hong Kong's dormant capital market.

Similar instruments, which pay a fixed interest rate, have allowed purchasers to hedge or speculate on price movements in everything from U.S. Treasury bonds to gold.

This offering will be pegged to the local Hang Seng stock index.

The issue for 1.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$192 million) was arranged for a Paribas subsidiary. If it is successful, the bond is expected to add a new dimension to the local capital market, which has slumped because of a heavy volume of issues and rising interest rates.

"Hong Kong is probably the best environment in the world for this product," said Philippe Aubert, the Paribas Group's senior executive in Hong Kong. "You need a market that is relatively volatile."

The index has jumped 28 percent this year, but there is growing uncertainty about its future path.

The four-and-a-half year issue is divided in half, each gaining or losing value with the 33-stock Hang Seng index. The principal amount will fluctuate at twice the rate of the index, in the best case doubling the investor's principal, in the worst case wiping it out at the end of the period.

A bull bond, for instance, gains 10 percent in value for every 5 percent rise in the Hang Seng index and loses 10 percent for every 5 percent drop in the index. The bear bond, conversely, gains in value as the market declines.

Reflecting the stock market's current optimism, the bull bonds pay a fixed annual 4 percent, and the bear 10 percent, to increase their allure.

TOSHIBA: Sales to Soviet Place Once Stodgy Company in Harsh Spotlight

(Continued from first finance page)

top computers are one of the best examples. Under Mr. Saba, who became president of the company in 1980, Toshiba emerged as one of the leaders in the field.

Innovation has driven up overall sales and profits, which have grown from 1.43 trillion yen (\$9.5 billion at current rates) in 1979 to 3.3 trillion yen last year, when revenue was hampered by the yen's rise against the dollar. Profits last year totaled 34.2 billion yen.

By comparison, Toshiba Machines, which is 50.1 percent owned by the bigger company, had revenue of just 101.57 billion yen in 1986.

Toshiba is widely diversified in the electronics sector. Until recently, company revenues were broadly split between industrial electronics and electronics components, consumer products and heavy electrical machinery.

Mr. Saba and his managers have stressed high technology over more traditional sectors, and in the process built the company into the second largest electronics maker in Japan.

For example, Toshiba's business in the heavy electrical machinery sector — generators and nuclear power plants — has slipped in recent years. Whereas the sector contributed one-third of revenues a few years ago, that figure is now 26 percent. Industrial electronics and components, which account for 36 percent of revenues now, have provided greatest recent growth.

A lot of the change came in the way top executives searched for new markets. "Toshiba has traditionally had good thinkers, but not good marketers," said one analyst. "They weren't good at capitalizing on their products."

"Under Saba, Toshiba's poor image began to change," said Steve Myers of the brokerage Jardine, Fleming (Securities) Ltd. "We saw

a company that was nowhere with advanced semiconductors leverage its research and development into technical agreements with Motorola and Siemens."

Mr. Myers said Toshiba now competes well with such other electronics giants such as Hitachi and NEC Corp. "Market surveys indicate that Toshiba is holding, or gaining market share in some areas, for example, semiconductors, color televisions, air-conditioners, and personal computers," he said.

Toshiba has already begun to feel the full force of American ire. It has been threatened with the loss of contracts for the sale of Toshiba's laptop computer to the U.S. Air Force, while negotiations have broken down covering the sale of medical equipment to American hospitals.

The anger was expressed perhaps most concretely last Wednesday by Rep. Helen Delich Bentley and other members of Congress used

sledgehammers to smash a Toshiba portable radio-cassette recorder on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol.

"Treachery by any other name is still treachery," Ms. Bentley, a Republican of Maryland, said. "But if it had another name, it would be Toshiba."

Hopes that problems with the United States might be solved were dimmed this week when the U.S. Commerce Department decided it would require export licenses covering the activities of Toshiba International Corp. of San Francisco.

Toshiba International is one of the main vehicles used by the group to import U.S. products to Japan.

Toshiba could be hit by a consumer boycott even if the ban is not imposed. Said one analyst: "If Toshiba's name becomes associated with anti-American activities, then it could turn people off sales. It rests on public sentiment, and that could hurt them."

KONGSBERG: Norwegian Arms Maker Fears for Its Financial Future

(Continued from first finance page)

shipments as far back as 1974 to determine whether computer technology software and military equipment made by the company had found its way to the Soviet Union. He declined to say what had prompted the reopening of the inquiry, which is in a preliminary stage.

Mr. Axelbush would not elaborate on the shipments, but U.S. administration officials told the Times that they involved machine tools companies in West Germany and elsewhere in Western Europe and included suspected illegal transfers to the Soviet Union of turbine engines, navigation systems and equipment for use in nuclear plants.

"We are concerned because the company has extensive cooperative programs with the United States, and a fair amount of classified information is exchanged," one administration official told the Times.

Congressional sources familiar with the export cases said machine tool companies in Italy and France were also among those being examined by U.S. authorities.

The U.S. Senate's vote last week to punish Kongsberg and Toshiba

Corp., Toshiba Machine's parent company, by banning imports of their goods could severely damage the Norwegian company, analysts believe. The legislation still must be approved by the House of Representatives.

For one thing, Kongsberg is much smaller than giant Toshiba; for another, Kongsberg has recently reshaped itself into a company whose only business is the arms industry. And finally, about 10 percent of Kongsberg's 2.1 billion kroner (\$312 million) in sales last year came from U.S. orders, not including NATO sales, which the ban might affect.

Founded in 1814 as an arsenal, Kongsberg is among Europe's oldest arms makers. Once, muskets, swords and a few cannons were Kongsberg's main products, but now individual firearms are made at Kongsberg only for hunting and competitive shooting use.

During the 1950s, the company expanded broadly into civilian businesses, including auto parts, gas turbines, aircraft engines and the ill-fated data processing unit that made the products sold to the Russians.

The civilian activities, as a whole, caused losses for Kongsberg over

the past eight years, although some individual businesses were profitable. Last year the company posted a net loss of 718 million kroner, and the company's financial problems resulted in the dismissal of a number of its top officers, Norwegian officials say.

The military industry, however, can be lucrative and Kongsberg's arms division has been more profitable, earning 25 million kroner last year.

Earlier this year, the company sold off several modestly profitable units to concentrate on arms making. Almost all civilian businesses, accounting for some 1.8 billion kroner, or three-quarters, of sales last year, have been divested. Now Kongsberg is a pure military company; before the prospect of a U.S. ban arose, it anticipated sales of around 1 billion kroner this year.

Company executives were not available to be interviewed. But a Kongsberg spokesman said that a U.S. boycott of the company would hit hardest at the company's showcase product, the Penguin anti-ship missile.

The spokesman, Jan Egil Anderson, said that options by the U.S. Navy to buy 192 helicopter-borne Penguins valued between

600 and 800 million kroner "could be in danger" if the House of Representatives follows the Senate's lead.

Also threatened by a boycott are the company's hopes to sell a jet fighter-launched version of the Penguin to the U.S. Air Force, Mr. Anderson said.

The Penguin, a so-called "fire and forget" weapon, was the first anti-ship missile of its kind to be developed by a Western country during the 1960s, the Kongsberg spokesman said. It became operational in 1972 and has been upgraded to versions that can be launched from helicopters and F-16 fighters.

An analyst at London's International Institute for Strategic Studies said that the actual harm to Kongsberg and its Penguin missile program from any boycott could be mitigated by the nature of the U.S. military procurement process.

"The normal bureaucratic hassling may take until the end of a two-year embargo period," the analyst said, but added that much depended on how the Pentagon was allowed to interpret any boycott rules.

Kongsberg says that Penguin missiles are used by four navies on a total of 76 ships.

Taiwan Eases Currency Rules To Reduce Swollen Reserves

TAIPEI — Taiwan, holder of the world's third-largest foreign exchange reserves, announced sweeping changes Thursday to allow businesses to freely invest their export earnings overseas for the first time since 1949.

The new measures are intended to reduce Taiwan's reserves of \$62 billion, surpassed only by those of Japan and West Germany, and thus reduce inflationary pressures.

A central bank official said that starting next Wednesday, Taiwanese companies or individuals would be able to buy and use \$5 million a year, or the equivalent.

Philip Chou, head of the central bank's foreign exchange department, said there would be no restriction on where investors put their money overseas. Taiwanese companies and individuals have been allowed to invest in foreign bonds, certificates of deposit and treasury bills, but not stocks.

"The foreign exchange reserves are mainly the result of huge merchandise trade surpluses with the United States, which has said that Taiwan must open its markets or face retaliatory legislation from Congress."

Under previous foreign exchange controls, all capital outflows have required government approval, and individuals have been allowed to send out no more than \$5,000 annually.

Also Thursday, the government said it would limit to \$30,000 annually the amount of capital inflows allowed to individuals, in an effort to stop speculation on the appreciating Taiwan dollar.

Analysts estimate that in the past year about \$10 billion in speculative money has poured into Taiwan, further boosting reserves. In March, the government put limits on single currency transactions to Taiwan of \$10,000 by individuals and \$1 million by companies. But businessmen divided their money into smaller units to beat the rule.

BANKS: UBS, Hill in Talks

(Continued from first finance page)

serious player," said Peter Quinn, chairman of James Capel & Co.

Sources said UBS is a white knight for Hill Samuel, which apparently feared a hostile takeover bid from its minority Australian shareholders, FAI Insurance Ltd. and Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. The two firms own nearly 30 percent of Hill Samuel shares.

Larry Adler, chairman of FAI Insurance, was reported to be planning to seek a seat on the Hill Samuel board.

"Hill Samuel was over the barrel," remarked the senior British banker. He added that the bank's acquisition by UBS would mean that "the Australians get what they really wanted — a profit, not Hill Samuel."

However, the talks have caused problems for the respected British merchant bank. Mr. Castleman, chief executive of Hill Samuel for seven years, abruptly resigned after a reportedly stormy board meeting on Wednesday night. The bank's chairman, Sir Robert Clark, has taken on the chief executive's responsibilities.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices
4 p.m. New York time
Plus the American
Plus the American

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG

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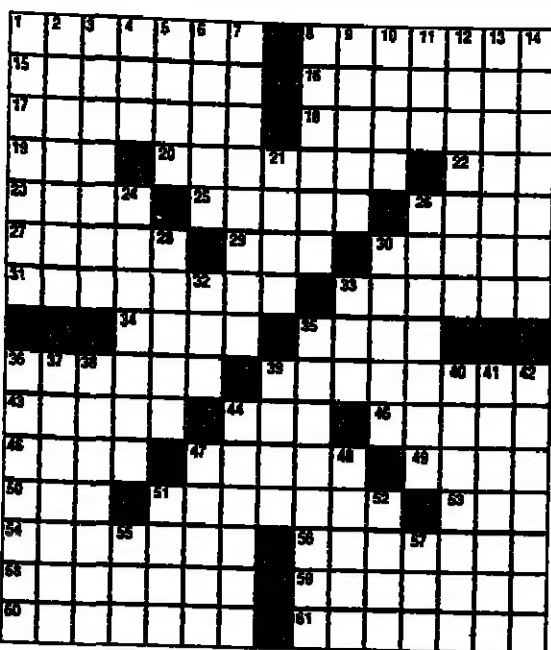
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ACROSS

- 1 Flounder of the Holy Grail
8 Tea maker for a czar
15 Gorged, at mealtime
16 Gallery of yore
17 Collapse
18 Part of a plane's wing
19 Levin, the writer
20 Asian sheep
22 Knack
23 Housenot addition
25 Acts like Caleb
26 Small wild ox
27 Contests in Socrates's day
29 Tot
30 The Bulbul
31 Wallop and Bumpers
33 Worry
34 Robin
35 Williams role
36 Section of the Koran
38 Indignation
39 Does over, as a kitchen
43 "... that ne'er decays": Wordsworth
44 Douceur
45 Thread: Comb. form
- 46 Opacates
47 Disinclined
48 Wrestling in Tokyo
50 Japanese admiral
51 Fine leather
52 Actress
53 Ullmann
54 On the stove
56 Hungarian gypsy
58 Household cleaning item
59 U.S. satellite
60 Decreases
61 Click beetles
- 14 Some cars
21 Assistants
24 Nail polishes
26 Wears away
28 Item used in curling
30 Hank, of baseball fame
32 Table scrap
33 Sound of activity
35 Composition for seven
36 Left-winger
37 Summary
38 Syrian dust storms
39 Small inlets
40 Age
41 Arranged in scales
42 Cured stalks of grain
44 Carriages drawn by bullocks
47 Protein obtained from flaxseed
48 Kind of nut or ben
51 State tree of Me.
52 Lee of the silents
55 Parts of Ali's rec.
57 A Midwest time: Abbr.

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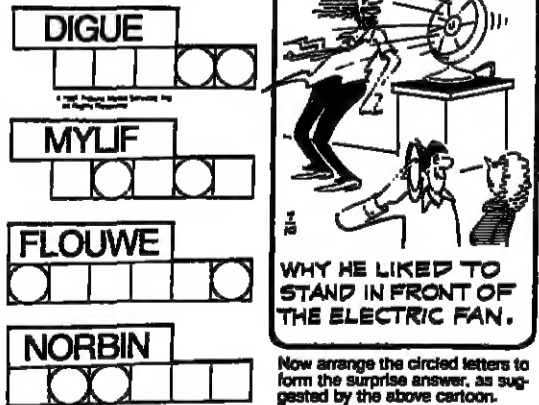
DENNIS THE MENACE



"BOY! HAVE I BEEN GETTING THE LOWDOWN ON YOU!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: IT [] HIS []

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: STOK DUCAT MALLET EVOLVE

Answer: Why you shouldn't spread secrets in front of the TIME WILL TELL.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Amsterdam	57	41	Beijing	81	64
London	58	42	Bombay	82	65
Paris	59	43	Calcutta	83	66
Rome	60	44	Delhi	84	67
Stockholm	61	45	Guwahati	85	68
Vienna	62	46	Imphal	86	69
Zurich	63	47	Itanagar	87	70
			Shillong	88	71
			Tezpur	89	72
			Dispur	90	73
			Jorhat	91	74
			Silchar	92	75
			Tezpur	93	76
			Dispur	94	77
			Jorhat	95	78
			Silchar	96	79
			Tezpur	97	80
			Dispur	98	81
			Jorhat	99	82
			Silchar	100	83

MIDDLE EAST

Amman	57	41
Beirut	58	42
Cairo	59	43
Damascus	60	44
Jerusalem	61	45
Tel Aviv	62	46

OCEANIA

Auckland	57	41
Sydney	58	42

FRIDAY'S FORECAST: CHAMBERLAIN: Partly cloudy, 57-72. LONDON: Partly cloudy, 58-73. PARIS: Partly cloudy, 59-74. ROME: Partly cloudy, 60-75. STOCKHOLM: Partly cloudy, 61-76. VIENNA: Partly cloudy, 62-77. ZURICH: Partly cloudy, 63-78. BEIJING: Partly cloudy, 81-84. BOMBAY: Partly cloudy, 82-85. CALCUTTA: Partly cloudy, 83-86. DELHI: Partly cloudy, 84-87. GUWAHATI: Partly cloudy, 85-88. IMPHAL: Partly cloudy, 86-89. ITANAGAR: Partly cloudy, 87-90. SHILLONG: Partly cloudy, 88-91. SILCHAR: Partly cloudy, 89-92. TEZPUR: Partly cloudy, 90-93. DISPUR: Partly cloudy, 91-94. JORHAT: Partly cloudy, 92-95. SILCHAR: Partly cloudy, 93-96. TEZPUR: Partly cloudy, 94-97. DISPUR: Partly cloudy, 95-98. JORHAT: Partly cloudy, 96-99. SILCHAR: Partly cloudy, 97-100. TEZPUR: Partly cloudy, 98-101. DISPUR: Partly cloudy, 99-102. JORHAT: Partly cloudy, 100-103. SILCHAR: Partly cloudy, 101-104. TEZPUR: Partly cloudy, 102-105. DISPUR: Partly cloudy, 103-106. JORHAT: Partly cloudy, 104-107. 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SPORTS

It's a Devilish Game in Texas

By David Maraniss

Washington Post Service

EL PASO, Texas — Is this America or what? You want baseball, hot dogs and the Stars and Stripes? How about wallball, jalisco burrito dogs and the Green Wienie Flag? Forget about Disney World, this is a real fantasyland — an ancient, bright yellow, adobe ballpark where the public address announcer sounds like television show host Bob Barker, the fans act as if they're on his "Let's Make a Deal," the pitchers complain about torn arms and sore heads and the hitters — wow, the hitters!

Wait. The owner's on his feet in the press box. Could it be? Yes! He shoots his hands up in the touchdown signal as the home runs score its seventh run of the inning. And the bases, as they say again and again, are still F-O-D. Full of Diablos.

Come on down to the Dudley Dome, also known as the House of Thrills, home of Your El Paso Diablos, the Class AAA farm team of the Milwaukee Brewers and defending champions of the most colorful league in the minors, the century-old Texas League. When people here say they are going to the circus, this is where they end up, for an evening of sights, sounds, smells and surprises.

What? George (Panama) Camale, an all-American first baseman, just called up from Class A ball, hits a grand slam home run. He rounds third, toes the plate and heads directly toward the box seats, where he holds out his helmet as little kids fill it up with dollar bills, an El Paso tradition.

What's that smell? It must be Mona the Elephant across the way in the zoo. Sometimes, when the Diablos really need a comeback, the fans start their "Wake Up Mona" chant. Sometimes Mona wakes them up. Or maybe it's the nearby sewage-treatment plant. Depends on which way the wind blows.

Who's that old coddler up near the press box waving the Green Wienie Flag? That means a rally is in progress, good for at least two more runs. The place is vibrating with the shrieks of an old-fashioned Diablos white rally. Annie (the Fairy) Tudor, the Yugoslavian baseball nut, can really make a lot of noise from her seat along the third base line.

Lavell Freeman, who sports a modest .401 batting average, slaps a double off the wall. Up steps

'Every day, I look in the papers and see that somewhere there are scores of 2-1 or 3-2. Not here. You get a home run, and they give you dollar bills. You pitch a shutout and they say the pitcher can pass his hat, but who's gonna be around... I've never seen a shutout anyway.'

— Pitcher Alan Sadler

Everyday Ernie Riley, the shortstop the Brewers sent to El Paso for injury rehabilitation. He poles out to the top of the Green Monster, the 36-foot (11-meter) wall atop a center-field slope that keeps the crowd from flooding the field. Ever seen an outfield fence like this one? Forcypose, wall adds, double-decked from left to right, all hand-painted in bright colors against a green vinyl background.

Time to go into the visitor's dugout, the one with "ENERGY" painted on top in big, bright letters. These "green" San Antonio Dodgers manage out to the ground. His pitcher has just given up five doubles, a triple, the grand slam, two walks and eight runs in two-thirds of an inning. Not a bad outing, here. His earned-run average might even go down.

The public-address announcer urges the fans to listen in as the Dodgers congregated on the mound. Then he plays the Abbott and Costello routine of "Who's on First" over the sound system. As pitcher and manager depart, 2,000 fans pull out white handkerchiefs and wave them to the accompaniment of "Bye-Bye Baby."

After three innings, the home team leads, 19-3, but there is no comfortable margin in the Dudley Dome. Just recently, against the Midland Angels, one of the promising young pitchers in the Brewers' chain took a 14-3 lead into the late innings and failed to gain a decision. Isn't that the same guy pitching again tonight? Yes! Yogi Berra must have been to El Paso before he said it ain't over till it's over. And that's usually a long time. In the midland series, a Texas League record was set for longest nine-inning game: 4 hours, 15 minutes.

The air is dry and light here, and the outfield fences are no more than 330 feet away in the power alleys of left- and right-center. That explains part of the zanyness of the hard-ball devils. Devils is English for Diablos, and about 65 percent of the fans are Hispanic. All of the fans are bilingually loony, none more so than Jim Paul, the club's owner.

He bought the club in 1974 for \$1,000 and \$52,000 in debts to 72 creditors. Then, he said, the most important employee was the grounds keeper, who had to wake up a few hundred dozing fans each night when the game ended. The essence of Paul's personality is that, more than anything else, he hates to be bored.

Baseball was an odd choice for someone with Paul's attention span, but he did not have many options. He began his athletic career in the early 1960s as a guard on the Texas Western basketball team that won the national collegiate championship. He made it through the first year, he said, only because the administration assumed that anyone who couldn't jump, run or shoot must be a good student. His scholastic average was 0.6, but no one checked. After three consecutive lousy sets of grades, Paul was flunked out, joined the army and saw Vietnam.

He returned sober and serious about school, if nothing else, and worked in the sports office during his second time around at the university, which by then had changed its name to the University of Texas at El Paso. He graduated on the dean's list. Then Paul began working as assistant sports information director at Kent State University, the year after the infamous National Guard shootings, and from there moved to a Citadel of scholar-athletics, the University of South Louisiana, whose teams are called the Ragin' Cajuns. At the time, they had cheated so much that the National Collegiate Athletic Association abolished their basketball program for three years.

"They were lit with about 2,000 violations, but only 1,000 of them were true," said Paul, whose wit is styled after that of writer Dan Jenkins.

Paul returned to El Paso when Southwest Louisiana refused to make him an assistant athletic director. Friends had bought the ball club here and debts. He stayed after a year and left Paul holding team and debts. He turned it around in two years, increasing attendance from 60,000 to more than 200,000. He used every trick in the book. He held promotions every night, giving away everything from pizzas and caps to television sets and automobiles. He brought in cheerleaders and an autograph. He hired the loudest, craziest announcer he could find to lead the cheers. He made it fun to go to the ballpark for everyone except the visiting teams.

Paul recalled a time in the 1970s when Joe Frazier, who later managed the New York Mets, was here as the manager of a visiting team and because so enraged at the announcer's antics that he climbed the fence and began bulling his way toward the press box before being restrained by a police officer.

"We were called bush leaguers, among the nicer things," Paul said of those early years. "One team coming to the Texas League commissioner, who then was Bobby Bragan. He helped us by saying two things to them. He said: 'Do you anticipate your stars being

In Dudley Dome It Never Rains but The Runs Usually Come Pouring In

at the forefront of a bush-league revival that, in the last 10 years, has seen about two-thirds of the 144 teams turn into money makers. Paul does not worry about how it might play in New York or Boston. It plays in El Paso.

In recent times, the Diablos have been affiliated with two major-league clubs: the California Angels, then the Brewers. The main reason for the switch was Harry Dalton, who moved from general manager of the Angels to join the Brewers and, as quickly as possible, brought the El Paso club with him. The Brewers believe that the places here — weather, crowds and management's enthusiasm — outweigh the one big minus: the psychological damage inflicted on young pitchers.

A few years ago, Dalton visited El Paso to assess the pitching staff. The Diablos were playing the Beaumont Golden Gators and, in honor of the visiting dignitary, they put on a real Texas League show. The final score was Your El Paso Diablos 35, Beaumont 21, a league record for runs scored in one game. In the ninth inning, when Beaumont scored its final run, some people in the press box were puzzled by Dalton's clapping and cheering.

"Why are you cheering?" someone asked. "Because 35 to 21 is a better football score," Dalton said.

In fact, when the score was transmitted on the sports wires that night, it was followed by the parenthetical note: "(NOT A FOOTBALL SCORE)." They have to use that phrase a lot in El Paso.

Everybody gets a kick out of the whole thing except the Diablos' nine pitchers. "Pitching for this team is tough," said the general manager, Rick Parr. "If you can pitch here, you can pitch anywhere."

If you can get out of here, that is. One of this year's pitchers is Alan Sadler, 25. What's it like to pitch in El Paso, Alan?

"Terrible. It just screws you up totally. You jam a guy inside, a good pitch, and the wind blows it out. Every day, I look in the papers and see that somewhere there are scores of 2-1 or 3-2. Not here. The hitters love it here. You get a home run, and they give you dollar bills. You pitch a shutout and they say the pitcher can pass his hat, but who's gonna be around to give him money after the game? I've never seen a shutout anyway."

Sadler is on the disabled list now with a sore elbow. He has a 1-5 record with an earned-run average of 8.37. His worst outing? "I got them out 1-2-3 in the first but never made it out of the second. You can't walk anybody down here. The wall is so close. I gave up three and left with the bases loaded, and a guy hits a double off the wall and clears them. I still haven't gotten over it. I don't know if I ever will."

The Diablos' manager, Duffy Dyer, a former catcher for the New York Mets, said he has a long talk with his pitchers before the season. "I tell them, look, you're going to have to eliminate the walls. They hurt you anywhere, but here they kill you. Anybody's got the power to hit one out, from the leadoff man on up. A 4.00 ERA here is very good. Even 4.50 or 5.00 is good."

"Everything is topsy-turvy in the Dudley Dome. It was so named in 1978 when, after night rain, rain fell on every section of the city except within the friendly confines of Dudley Field. Whenever a rainstorm approaches, the announcer says it's time to put on the dome, and he makes weird noises as an imaginary roof closes overhead. It works. Twice during the San Antonio series, rain fell everywhere but inside the dome. Play had to be stopped twice because sandstorms blew from left field, but the rain never fell, and the hitters never stopped hitting.

One night, the Diablos scored three "touchdowns," kicked two "extra points," made a two-point "conversion" and booted a "field goal" for 25 points. The Dodgers got a "touchdown," an "extra point" and two "field goals" for 13.25 to 13 (NOT A FOOTBALL SCORE). How would you like to score 13 runs and lose by 12? But you know what they say at the Dudley Dome: You can never get enough.

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Danny Jackson, the Royals' pitcher, tried to defend himself as Brett Butler leaped to the attack after dodging two pitches. The Indians again won, after another game of fights.

4 Yankees Voted To Start Tuesday All-Star Game

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Dave Winfield, Don Mattingly, Willie Randolph and Ricky Henderson gave the New York Yankees half the starting positions for the American League in next week's All-Star Game when the fan balloting was announced Wednesday.

No other team in either league had more than two players among the starters picked by the fans. The 58th All-Star Game will be played Tuesday in Oakland Coliseum.

Ozzie Smith of the St. Louis Cardinals was the top vote-getter (see Scoreboard), getting 2,254,409 as shortstop for the National League.

Wade Boggs of the Boston Red Sox, the American League's leading hitter at .382, drew the most votes in that league, beating out George Brett of the Kansas City Royals for the start at third base.

Brett had started the last 11 All-Star Games, but Boggs drew 1,529,819 votes to Brett's 699,970. "It's a big honor, whenever you get someone like George Brett, who's been there for 11 years," Boggs said. "I think that if George was healthy and having a good year, he would be there."

The defending world champion New York Mets, who have been trailing in the NL East race most of the season, will be represented among the starters by catcher Gary Carter and outfielder Darryl Strawberry.

The Cardinals, with a solid lead in the East, also will have two: Smith and first baseman Jack Clark.

The Chicago Cubs' second baseman, Ryne Sandberg, has had an

ankle injury and might not be able to play, but said, "I've still got five days to work out. I think that I'd like to go to the game and play something, whether it's pinch-hitting or even just playing one inning."

Andre Dawson, signed by Chicago as a free agent this season, won a spot in the outfield along with Strawberry and Eric Davis of the Cincinnati Reds. It's Strawberry's fourth straight start in four full seasons, an NL record. Rod Carew and Joe Dimaggio made the AL team their first four full seasons, too.

For the first time in six years, The Atlanta Braves' Dale Murphy was not selected. He got 960,388 votes to Dawson's 1,167,091.

Smith is the first Cardinal to earn top honors and the fourth consecutive National League starter to do so. The last American League winner was Milwaukee's Robin Yount in 1983; he also is the only other shortstop to do so.

The struggling Baltimore Orioles placed catcher Terry Kennedy and shortstop Cal Ripken Jr. on the starting team. Kennedy will become the first catcher to start an All-Star game for both leagues, having done so in 1983 for the NL after Carter was injured.

The last team to have four players elected to an All-Star team was Montreal in 1983 (Carter, Dawson, Tim Lincecum and Al Oliver). The last AL team to do it was Oakland in 1975 (Joe Rudi, Reggie Jackson, Bert Campaneris and Gene Tenace). This will be the third All-Star start for second baseman Randolph, his first since 1981, while



Ozzie Smith: Top vote getter.

Mattingly, the first baseman, is making his first starting appearance. Mattingly is hitting .326 with 10 homers and 52 runs batted in.

"It's a widespread recognition," he said. "It's not just the New York area fans that appreciate me now. It's also a great honor to be at the top of all the talent and class at the position these days."

"I'm glad I'm in it. It's an appropriate vote," Winfield said. The starting pitchers will be selected by the managers and league officials later this week.

Oakland rookie Mark McGwire, who leads the AL with 31 home runs, topped write-in candidates with 95,498. Montreal outfielder Raines led the NL with 86,571 write-in votes. Raines started the season as a free agent and re-signed with Montreal on May 1.

A total of 5,572,493 votes were cast this year, which exceeded last year's total of 5,414,304 by more than 158,000. The total was the highest since 1984.

Yankees Again Trail But Again Rally for A 2d Rout of Twins

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York Yankees turned a 4-3 deficit in the fifth inning into a 13-4 victory Wednesday. The night before, they had turned a 7-0 problem into a one-sided triumph by scoring 12 runs in two innings. And beneath the first-base stands in Yankee Stadium, the inhabitants of the manager's office were running out of metaphors.

Lon Piniella's team had scored 25 runs within 19 hours against the Minnesota Twins, the leaders of the American League's West Division.

Which inspired Piniella, that connoisseur of offense, to say: "That's not a rally, that's an explosion."

But what else was there to say? How to describe the amazing offensive capabilities of these Yankees, the leaders in the East Division? "Amazing, but not surprising?"

"Why should I be amazed?" Willie Randolph said.

"It's almost like stealing one you shouldn't win," Don Mattingly said. Since they lost three consecutive home games to the Toronto Blue Jays in a series a month ago, the Yankees had won 15 of 26 games to lift their record 21 games above .500.

But the rate of production went beyond the numbers. Wednesday, a day of rest for Randolph and Dave Winfield — two of the four Yankee starters on the American League All-Star team — their team got 16 hits, four of them home runs.

Mark Selas, the catcher acquired in a trade June 7, homered as a pinch hitter with two on in the fifth inning, breaking a 4-4 tie. Paul Zwick had his first three-hit game as a Yankee. Ricky Henderson, another All-Star, had his first four-hit game this season. Mattingly, the fourth All-Star, had his first two-home run game this year and raised his average to a season-high .326.

Mattingly, who has seemed to make his early season struggles a thing of the past, said he thought there could be an emotional link from game to game. "I think there's a momentum thing going into the game, swinging the bat well," he said. "I believe in that."

Clearly, however, the Yankees had made their point against a potential opponent in an American League championship series.

Elsewhere in the major leagues, United Press International and The Associated Press reported:

Indians 9, Royals 8: In Cleveland, for the second straight game, a bench-clearing brawl was ignited by "purpose pitches," and for the third straight game Kansas City was beaten in the last inning.

Monday night, Sammy Stewart brushed back the Royals' Frank White and hit Jamie Quirk, fracturing Quirk's hand. Tuesday night, the Royals' Willie Wilson began a fight by tackling pitcher Ken Schrom. In the bottom of the fifth Wednesday, the Royals' starter, Danny Jackson, threw his first pitch behind Brett Butler and, after a warning from plate umpire Tim Tschida, threw his next pitch directly over Butler's head, touching off a brawl.

Eight innings later, Cory Snyder doubled in two runs with one out to give the Indians their first three-game sweep this season. Snyder bat-

ted .538, going 7 for 13, with three homers and 10 RBI in the series.

Tigers 9, Athletics 5: In Oakland, California, Darrell Evans hit two homers and Lou Whitaker and Alan Trammell each drove in two runs for Detroit. Mark McGwire hit his 31st homer for the A's.

Orioles 6, White Sox 5: In Baltimore, Eddie Murray's fourth homer in as many games, a two-out shot in the 10th, beat Chicago. It was the first time the Orioles had won a series since May 28.

Blue Jays 5, Rangers 2: In Toronto, Garth Iorg walked with the bases loaded to force in the tying run and Tony Fernandez followed with a run-scoring ground ball in the seventh inning for a three-game sweep of Texas, which has lost five of its last six.

Martinez 5, Brewers 2: In Seattle, Rey Quiroz's three-run home run with one out in the 11th beat Milwaukee.

Angels 5, Red Sox 3: In Anaheim, California, Mark McLemore doubled in two runs during a three-run second inning that led the Angels to their first series sweep of Boston since 1974. The Red Sox lost their fifth straight; the Angels won for the 14th time in 17 games.

Cardinals 6, Dodgers 3: Cardinals 6, Dodgers 3. In St. Louis, Terry Pendleton singled home Jose Oquendo with one out and the bases loaded in the 10th inning of the second game against Los Angeles as the Cardinals swept consecutive doubleheaders for the first time since 1977.

Three-run homer for East Division leaders.

Phillies 7, Reds 2: In Cincinnati, Glenn Wilson hit a two-run homer as Philadelphia swept three games at Riverfront Stadium for the first time since 1984. The Phillies, having scored 25 runs on 43 hits, six homers, in three days, won for the 10th time in their last 12 games.

Expos 1, Astros 0: In Houston, Floyd Youmans allowed one hit — an eighth-inning single to Kevin Bass — and Tim Lincecum drove in Montreal's run. Youmans, who won his fifth straight and pitched his second one-hitter in the majors, walked two and struck out three.

Cubs 12, Padres 8: In Chicago, pinch-hitter Jim Sundberg's grand slam and pinch-hitter Bob Dernier's RBI single during an eight-run eighth inning rally handed San Diego its sixth straight loss at Wrigley Field. Right fielder Andrew Dawson, who was hit in the face by a pitch Tuesday, did not play.

Braves 5, Mets 3: In Atlanta, Charlie Puleo pitched a six-hitter against New York and Gary Roenicke and Craig Nettles each drove in two runs to help their team and a five-game losing streak. Puleo struck out eight in his first complete game this season.

Giants 8, Pirates 4: In Pittsburgh, Bob Melvin singled in the go-ahead run in the 14th before Chili Davis hit a three-run homer to give San Francisco its fourth victory in five games.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota 10 New York 4
St. Louis 10 Chicago 4
Detroit 10 Kansas City 4
Cleveland 10 Baltimore 4
Seattle 10 Oakland 4
Texas 10 Los Angeles 4
Pittsburgh 10 Philadelphia 4
San Francisco 10 Milwaukee 4
Boston 10 Toronto 4
New England 10 Washington 4
Montreal 10 San Diego 4
Houston 10 Cincinnati 4
Indianapolis 10 St. Paul 4
Milwaukee 10 Chicago 4
St. Louis 10 Kansas City 4
Detroit 10 Baltimore 4
Cleveland 10 Seattle 4
Oakland 10 Texas 4
Los Angeles 10 Pittsburgh 4
Philadelphia 10 San Francisco 4
Milwaukee 10 Boston 4
Toronto 10 New England 4
Washington 10 Montreal 4
San Diego 10 Houston 4
Cincinnati 10 Indianapolis 4
St. Paul 10 Milwaukee 4
Chicago 10 St. Louis 4
Kansas City 10 Detroit 4
Baltimore 10 Cleveland 4
Seattle 10 Oakland 4
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Philadelphia 10 San Francisco 4
Milwaukee 10 Boston 4
Toronto 10 New England 4
Washington 10 Montreal 4
San Diego 10 Houston 4
Cincinnati 10 Indianapolis 4
St. Paul 10 Milwaukee 4
Chicago 10 St. Louis 4
Kansas City 10 Detroit 4
Baltimore 10 Cleveland 4
Seattle 10 Oakland 4
Texas 10 Los Angeles 4
Pittsburgh

OBSERVER

The Brilliance Scam

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Once again Messrs. Reagan and Meese are working the old brilliant-mind scam on the Senate. Last time they said the aim was to get Justice Rehnquist the title of Chief Justice of the United States. Now the beneficiary is to be Judge Robert Bork, possessor of a mind so brilliant, we are told, that no one who loves justice can decently oppose putting him on the Supreme Court.

Brilliance, of course, has little to do with what's going on. What Messrs. Reagan and Meese are up to is extending the ghost of Earl Warren, which has given them fits for 30 years.

There is a big part of their constituency that still remembers saluting "Impeach Earl Warren" billboards up and down the country. For most of the Reagan years, however, this group has got short shrift from the White House.

This was because the administration's first priorities were to shake the money tree for the well-to-do and beef up the Pentagon.

In any case Congress had little desire to reverse 30 years of Supreme Court history which had profoundly changed the nature of the United States. Congressmen tend to be more conservative than California politicians like Messrs. Reagan and Meese. This is because congressmen like to get re-elected, something that can fall to happen to congressmen who want drastic changes in the world's routine.

The Reagan alternative was to pounce whenever it saw opportunities to station rights on the Court. This is doubtless what Messrs. Reagan and Meese would tell you they're up to if you could question them under truth serum. And what's wrong with that?

Campaigning presidential candidates commonly discuss the court and the kind of justices they will appoint if elected. Ronald Reagan has always let everybody know that, given the chance, he would exult in creating a court to reverse the decisions of the past 30 years.

When appointment time rolls around, however, the very mention of ideology is met with offended protests, and not only from the president's stewards.

Please, let no one be so boorish as to think the president of the

United States would for one instant consider such a thing as — odious word! — ideology when choosing judges for the highest court in the land. Nor will the Democratic Party demean its great history by opposing a nominee on ideological grounds.

To divert us the public from the wholesome reality of what ought to be a good, healthy political brawl, we are given a lot of malarkey about the brilliance of the nominee, Justice Sandra O'Connor escaped this humiliation, but the other Reagan appointees received no mercy.

William Rehnquist's brilliant mind was discussed at infinitum after he was put up for promotion to chief justice. Antonin Scalia, nominated at the same time to fill a vacancy, had his brilliant mind praised by everyone from newspaper columnists to cab drivers.

Scalia was not so much confirmed as graduated onto the court maximum laude. Any senator who may have suspected Edwin Meese's real intent was not to elevate the Supreme Court's IQ but to drive a stake through the heart of the Warren Court was kept too busy applauding Scalia's brilliance to mention it.

Now it is the brilliance of Bork's mind that is everywhere marveled at. This time there are senators, Democrats, who say yes, brilliant mind perhaps, but it's time to talk ideology. Messrs. Reaganism may have won by a landslide in 1984, but this is 1987 and last year it was Democrats who won.

In short, they threaten to commit bad taste by turning the Bork nomination into a political debate about what kind of government the country wants after Messrs. Reagan and Meese go home.

That would be healthy and valuable if there were great senators to lead the debate for both sides, but that is a daydreamer's if. Most senators nowadays are just people with too much money who know how to give socko performances in TV commercials.

This makes it probable that Bork, instead of being the source of a great debate, will probably have to endure months of casual torment by people with cameras on their minds. That's democracy, judge.

New York Times Service

By Samuel G. Freedman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The four Soviet doctors were wearing their formal clothes when J.W. Canty, their American host, drove them to Tompkins Square Park in Manhattan. Mikhail S. Gorbachev's search for solutions to alcoholism in the Soviet Union — in the form of the first delegation sent to study drinking and drug abuse in the United States — was headed for the outdoor flophouse of the Lower East Side.

"I would ask you all to please remove your jackets," Canty said, as the car moved south on Second Avenue. "And please take off your ties and roll up your sleeves. Because we are going to a very — he paused and groped for the most diplomatic adjective — 'informal' part of New York."

"Are we going somewhere unsafe?" asked Dr. Katherine Menshikova.

"Only slightly," Canty replied. "What exactly is this place we're going?" asked Dr. Alexey Kampov-Polevoy, leaning forward from the back seat. "It's a shooting-up place," Canty said.

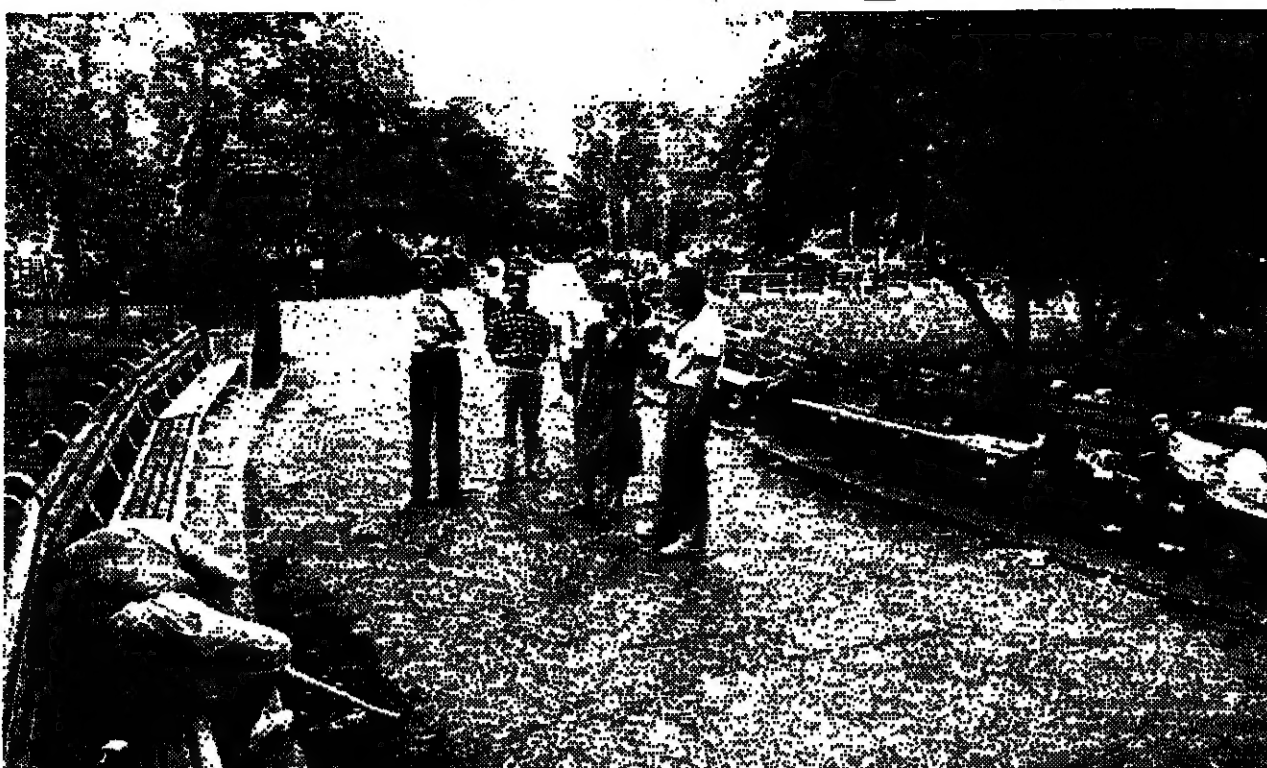
And then the question came in unison from the passengers: "A shooting-up place? What means 'shooting up'?"

At the next red light, Canty took his hands off the steering wheel to pantomime someone injecting drugs into his forearm. The Russians nodded. But even that explicit explanation could not prepare the delegation for what unfolded in Tompkins Square Park on a balmy July evening.

First a woman in a black leather jumpsuit and a Mohawk haircut cursed the strangers for the quizzical way in which they regarded her. Nearby, two old men shared a quart of whiskey and chattered in slurred Spanish. On a park bench, a young man had passed out face down. A tattoo on his right arm announced, "Joe Loves Me."

"I think this is the worst experience in my life," said Dr. Kampov-Polevoy, who was shuddering visibly. "I have seen addicts before. But so many, and no one does anything. It could be such a nice park."

The point of the trip was more



Russian doctors view alcoholics and addicts in New York City park.

than shock value. In a three-week visit that will end Sunday, the Soviet delegation will have encountered a vast pageant of American alcohol and drug use — from watching the fans down beers at Shea Stadium to seeing the sober help one another at Alcoholics Anonymous. The Soviet visit also likely to lead to a reciprocal trip to the Soviet Union by some American experts in alcoholism and drug addiction.

The program is the creation of Canty, a photographer who has long been active in alcoholism treatment work. He conceived of and then raised the funds for the U.S.-Soviet Joint Conference on Alcoholism and Drug Addiction, as the fledgling program is known.

Canty made contact with the Soviet authorities on a two-month visit to the Soviet Union last summer. His efforts coincided both with Gorbachev's campaign against alcoholism — exemplified

by more stringent drinking laws, cuts in vodka production and the creation of a nationwide temperance group — and with his policy of *glasnost*, or openness, which has allowed increasing exchanges with the United States.

"This never would have happened before two years ago," Dr. Andrey Vrublevsky, one of the Soviet delegates, has said during the visit.

Canty said: "We're trying to capitalize on a curiosity in both countries about the other. Here we can isolate a common problem and work on it and solve it. And in doing that, we can also learn that we have more in common than we realize. The bottom line is the presence of that it can help build peace."

The immediate consequence is the presence of the four Soviet doctors, all of whom work at the All-Union Research Center for Medical-Biological Problems in Moscow. Dr. Menshikova is a

psychologist. Dr. Kampov-Polevoy is a psycho-pharmacologist, and Dr. Vrublevsky and Dr. Konstantin Voronin specialize in drug and alcohol addiction.

The Soviet government paid to fly the four doctors to the United States. The Christopher Smith Foundation donated money to Rutgers University for four scholarships to the university's Summer School of Alcohol Studies. The university, in turn, awarded the grants to the Soviet doctors, each of whom are taking two courses in the program. For the Soviet delegation, education only begins in the Rutgers classrooms. After their courses and in the early afternoon, they drive to New York City for first-hand exposure to alcoholism treatment centers, detoxification units, and parks where alcoholics and drug addicts congregate.

The four doctors also found time to ride the Circle Line, watch the Fourth of July fireworks from

the Empire State Building and have their photographs taken at Strawberry Fields, the Central Park memorial to John Lennon.

While the Soviets have been most shocked by the open sale and use of alcohol and drugs, they have been most impressed by the efforts of Alcoholics Anonymous. The AA method came as a revelation to the Soviets, because the Soviet government has not permitted AA into the country because of the organization's religious content.

"It's of great value that alcoholism patients can help each other, not only to stop drinking, but to grow as a person," Dr. Menshikova said. "The most significant thing is the warm climate where everyone can say whatever they feel and be accepted."

"Those people can really open their hearts," Dr. Voronin added. When the four doctors return to Moscow, they will bring with them the first AA literature printed in Russian.

PEOPLE

Pontiff's Love Story Being Filmed for Italy

A love story written by Pope John Paul II is to make its cinematic debut in Italy this year, starring Burt Lancaster, Ben Cross and Olivia Hussey. The Italian national broadcasting network RAI announced, "The Goldsmith's Shop," a play written in 1960 when the pontiff was Monsignor Karol Wojtyla, an auxiliary bishop in Krakow, is being filmed in his native Poland and is due to be completed in Canada by the end of August. RAI officials said. The film traces the experiences of two young Polish couples growing up in Krakow in 1939. The film is due to be screened in Italy in December.

The "Bloom County" comic strip and its Pulitzer Prize-winning creator have drawn the ire of the leader of the U.S. National Federation for Decency, who objects to a religious character being named Edith Brock. The Reverend Donald Williams of Tupelo, Mississippi, says the word Brock is derived from the Yiddish term for excrement. He wants the strip discontinued and the cartoonist Berke Breathed fired. Breathed said he doesn't know Yiddish, and that Williams is "full of dreck" for raising the issue.

Lauren Bacall says she and Shimon Peres, the Israeli foreign minister, may be related, and that Peres plans to investigate the possible family ties. Bacall, in Israel to make a movie, spoke with Peres in his office Wednesday. They noted that their fathers shared the same last name, Persky, and came from Eastern Europe.

The magazine Paris-Match has been ordered to pay the actresses Brigitte Bardot and Catherine Deneuve 100,000 francs (about \$16,250) each for invasion of privacy. A Paris court ruled Wednesday in favor of the actresses concerning an April 1986 interview with the director Roger Vadim, titled, "Never Loved With Stars, But With Little Girls," describing his life with each of the women, and an open letter from Vadim published in February 1987 after he had been ordered to pay 60,000 francs each in damages to Bardot and Deneuve for his book, "From One Star To Another."

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Appears on page 12

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